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SURVEY OF PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA PRESS

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****
* NATIONAL *
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WIRED BROADCASTING

Strive To Run Wired Broadcasting Well in the Countryside

- in celebration of the 10th anniversary of Chairman Mao's inscription on broadcasting

by

Chung Kuang (钟光)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 15, 1975)

On September 15, 1965, great leader Chairman Mao wrote an important inscription: "Strive To Do Broadcasting Work Well and Serve the People of China and the World." Chairman Mao's glorious inscription has pointed out the direction for the development of people's broadcasting work. It is a guiding principle for the broadcast work in the country.

At a time when all the people in the country are deepening their study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and new victories are being won on all fronts, to review this teaching of Chairman Mao's is of great significance in further carrying out broadcasting work well, particularly developing wired broadcasting networks in the countryside and in making the more than 100 million loudspeakers in the countryside play an even greater role in socialist revolution and socialist construction.

Over the past ten years, China has scored remarkable achievements in the development of broadcasting work under the guidance of Chairman Mao's glorious inscription and as a result of the great proletarian cultural revolution in which the counter-revolutionary revisionist line peddled by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao has been roundly criticized. The requirements for the development of the wired broadcasting networks in the rural areas stipulated in the Article 32 of the National Program for Agricultural Development have been basically met. The number of loudspeakers in China's

countryside at present is 12.5 times that of 1965, the year prior to the great proletarian cultural revolution. This is a great victory for Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, and the fruitful result of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The people's broadcast work in China has developed under the kind solicitude of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. Wired broadcasting is an important component part of the people's broadcasting work. China is a vast country. Its rural population accounts for more than 80 percent of the total population in the country. In order to mobilize the peasants in socialist revolution and socialist construction, it is necessary to build wired broadcasting networks that connect thousands of villages and families in addition to the wireless broadcasting networks. Only by linking the wired broadcasting networks with the wireless broadcasting networks, will it be possible for us to bring into full play the role of broadcasting as an important tool for the creation of public opinion. We must rely on our own efforts in building the broadcasting networks according to the actual conditions in China.

Broadcasting is an important tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It is necessary to run wired broadcasting well in the countryside in order to fulfill the task of the dictatorship of the proletariat in all basic-level units in rural areas. The wired broadcasting networks can be used to relay programs of the wireless broadcasting stations and to further expand the wireless broadcasting networks. They also provide Party committees in various localities with a means of exchanging their experience and giving guidance in work. They have become important tools for propaganda which are directly in the hands of the Party committees, particularly the county Party committees.

Practice has proven that the wired broadcasting networks in the countryside are playing a greater role in popularizing Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, in implementing the Party's line, principle and policies, in criticizing revisionism and the capitalist tendencies, in transforming the narrow-mindedness and the force of habit of small producers, and in occupying the ideological and cultural fronts in the countryside with socialism. The masses praise the wired broadcasting networks as political instructors for the study of revolutionary theory, propagandists of the Party's guideline and policies, fighters in class struggles, buglers calling for efforts to fight against heaven and earth and good behind-the-scene players.

Our great fatherland is now in an important period of historical development. The rapidly developing socialist revolution demands that wired broadcasting in the countryside serve the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The experience of the suburban area in Hsiangtan municipality, Hunan Province, and many other places in the country has indicated that the use of the wired broadcasting networks in the countryside by Party committee secretaries to give broadcast lessons and to popularize the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in light of actual conditions is an

effective measure in implementing Chairman Mao's important instructions on studying theory and preventing and opposing revisionism. Broadcast lessons have greatly helped members of the Party committees in studying theory and in building the contingents of theorists in the countryside. They have also helped develop the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat in rural areas.

Tachai is a standard bearer personally hailed by Chairman Mao. The call for efforts to learn from Tachai and the popularization of the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture is the main theme for wired broadcasting in the countryside. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the Hsiyang County CCP Committee in Shansi Province has made wired broadcasting serve the mass movement to learn from Tachai, vigorously carried out propaganda work on learning from Tachai, and enthusiastically introduced the experience of the Tachai production brigade in advocating the Party's basic line, in firmly taking the socialist path, in persistently criticizing revisionism and capitalist tendencies, in following Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and in developing socialist agriculture in a big way. It has also linked the propaganda work on learning from Tachai with that on continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat on the political, ideological and economic fronts in the countryside. This has indicated that wired broadcasting in Hsiyang county's countryside has a clearcut orientation. It has become a gigantic force in pushing ahead the mass movement to learn from Tachai.

Wired broadcasting networks in the countryside have also played a significant role in organizing the masses to combat natural disasters such as typhoons, earthquakes and hailstorms. In February of this year, a strong earthquake occurred in the Yingkou-Haicheng area in Liaoning Province. Casualties and damage caused by the earthquake were greatly reduced thanks to the good early forecasts and the warnings issued through the wired broadcasting networks. Broadcasting has become an effective tool of all Party organizations in preventing and combating earthquakes and whipping up the fighting spirit of the masses.

Although China has fairly good foundation in building wired broadcasting networks, it is still unable to meet the requirements of the Party and the people. The key to running wired broadcasting well in the countryside lies in strengthening the Party's centralized leadership. All Party committees, particularly the county CCP committees, must make good use of the wired broadcasting networks, and regularly study the guidelines and policies on propaganda through the broadcasting networks as well as specific tasks in various stages. It is necessary to pay full attention to and strengthen the political and ideological work among workers in the field of broadcasting. It is essential to regard the training of a contingent of "red and expert" workers in the field of broadcasting who can withstand severe tests in class struggles in time of natural disasters and in time of war as a major event of great importance in building the wired broadcasting networks in the countryside. Efforts must be made to run broadcasting service well by bringing into full play the spirit of self-reliance and arduous struggle and to continue consolidating, improving and developing the wired broadcasting networks in the countryside.

Under the kind solicitude of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, the broadcasting service in China will certainly flourish. A complete wired broadcasting network with the county wired broadcasting station as the center and the commune broadcasting and amplifying station as the foundation will be completed. It is expected to be of high quality and efficiency. It should meet the requirements for preparedness against war.

Let us study the theory, grasp the line, and use the actual deeds in doing broadcasting work well to celebrate the 10th anniversary of Chairman Mao's inscription on people's broadcasting service!

* * *

CRITICISM OF "WATER MARGIN"

Persevere in Revolution and Oppose Capitulation

by

the group of theorists of the Peking People's Printing Press

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 13, 1975)

The great leader Chairman Mao has instructed us on the necessity of using Water Margin "as a teaching material by negative example to help all the people recognize capitulationists."

Why do we want the people to recognize the capitulationists? According to the historical experience of our Party, those who practice revisionism are all capitulationists who practice class capitulation at home and national capitulation in foreign relations. For the sake of combating and guarding against revisionism, we must sum up historical experience, learn to distinguish what is the correct line and what is the incorrect line in the complex struggle, implement more steadfastly the basic line of the Party, oppose revisionism and capitalism, and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. Because of this, the study of Chairman Mao's important instructions on Water Margin and the criticism and discussion of Water Margin to the full extent constitute an important component of the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and another important struggle on the political and ideological front in China.

No matter what style of writing is used by the author of Water Margin to publicize Sung Chiang's capitulationist line, so long as we apply the Marxist concept in conducting class analysis, and look at problems from the line, we can see that because the peasant insurgent army under the leadership of Ch'ao Kai implements the correct line of peasant revolution, it is rapidly developed from the small to the big. Due to the rapid development of the revolutionary situation at Liangshanpo, there is the scene of prosperity in the whole mountain stronghold.

After the usurpation of leadership by Sung Chiang, because it implemented the capitulationist line of "only waiting for pardon and an offer of amnesty and enlistment from the imperial court," although the peasant insurgent army had won several battles in succession by defeating T'ung Kuan twice and Kao Ch'iu thrice, it ultimately had to accept the offer of amnesty and enlistment and capitulate to the landlord class, thus heading for total defeat and downfall. This shows the truth that the correctness or incorrectness of the line decides everything. When the line is correct, the revolutionary force can grow from the weak to the strong, and when the line is incorrect, the revolution will turn from victory to defeat.

No matter how the author of Water Margin embellishes and eulogizes this capitulationist Sung Chiang, as long as we apply the Marxist concept in conducting class analysis and look at problems from the line, it is not difficult to see that Sung Chiang is a careerist of the landlord class, a termite responsible for the disintegration of the peasant revolution, and a vassal of the feudal dynasty.

After worming his way into the insurgent army of Liangshanpo, he disguised himself as a revolutionary, made counter-revolutionary maneuvers, deliberately repudiated Ch'ao Kai, suppressed the revolutionaries, recruited deserters and turncoats and usurped leadership. As soon as Ch'ao Kai died, he changed the name of "Chü-i Hall" /Chamber of Assembly for Justice/ into "Chung-i Hall" /Hall of Loyalty and Justice/ and used his capitulationist line to "revise" Ch'ao Kai's revolutionary line and practice revisionism.

The broad masses of fighters of the insurgent army of Liangshanpo were unwilling to capitulate, and so were such leaders as Li K'uei, Wu Yung and the three Juan brothers. But because leadership was in the hands of Sung Chiang, the insurgent army of Liangshanpo was finally dragged onto the road of capitulation to accept the offer of amnesty and enlistment, go to fight Fang La, and became the accomplice of the reactionary ruling class in suppressing other insurgent forces.

This capitulationist Sung Chiang has enabled the enemy to win a victory that could not be won in the battlefield, and has played a role which even T'ung Kuan and Kao Ch'iu could not play. This tells us by negative example that a fortress is most vulnerable when attacked from within, and for the sake of consolidating the gains of the revolution, carrying the revolution through to the end and winning still greater victories, the revolutionary people must recognize, discern and oppose the capitulationists. Under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao, our Party has thoroughly crushed Lin Piao's criminal activities of national betrayal and capitulation to the enemy. This is another outstanding example of the crushing of the capitulationists by the revolutionary people.

In the criticism of Water Margin, we should persevere in using the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint and the method of class analysis to bring into full play the role of this teaching material by negative example so as to raise our ability to distinguish the capitulationists and clearly understand that revisionism inevitably leads to capitulationism. This is of momentous and far-reaching significance to our study of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought, our study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, and our socialist revolution and construction.

* * *

Correctly Sum Up the Historical Experience of Peasant Wars

by

Shen T'ing-p'ing (沈定平), Ts'ao Kuei-lin (曹貴林) and Ho Ling-hsiu (何齡修) of the Institute of History of the Chinese Academy of Sciences

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 13, 1975)

Chairman Mao's important instruction on the criticism of Water Margin has profoundly exposed the reactionary essence of the Water Margin in publicizing the capitulationist line, and like a bright lighthouse, it has dissipated the thick fog of doubt that has for years enshrouded the study of Water Margin, thus enabling us to receive a most profound course of education. The study and undersanding of Chairman Mao's instruction is of extremely great significance not only to the study of classical literature, but also to the use of Marxism to occupy the various spheres of the superstructure, to combating and guarding against revisionism, to consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and to adhering to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line through to the end.

Chairman Mao's instruction is likewise of profound guiding significance to our historical research work, and especially to the study of the history of peasant wars. When the history of peasant wars was studied in the past, some, like the many commentaries on Water Margin unanalytically used the "limitations of peasantry" to obliterate and cover up the antagonism and struggle between the two classes and the two lines in the peasant uprisings in history. If history is studied according to this concept of the theory of class reconciliation, research work inevitably goes astray. Chairman Mao's instruction on the criticism of Water Margin has further clearly pointed out to us that in historical research work, we must take Marxism as the guide, adhere to the concept of classes and class struggle, and draw a clear line of principled demarcation between the revolutionaries and the capitulationists and between the revolutionary line and the capitulationist line before we can correctly sum up the historical experience of peasant uprisings in China and give impetus to the deepening of historical research.

For the sake of meeting the political needs of the landlord class, this book Water Margin makes every effort to embellish Sung Chiang, this pious scion of the landlord class who has wormed his way into the peasants' insurgent forces, and publicize his capitulationist line. It excludes Ch'ao Kai from the 108 people, and vilifies such heroic personalities as Li K'uei, Wu Yung and the three Juan brothers who adhere to the line of peasant uprisings. This distortion of the history of peasant uprisings in China cannot be tolerated. To reverse once again the reversal of history by the exploiting classes is our unshirkable combat duty.

In the long Chinese fuedal society, the principal contradiction in society is between the peasantry and the landlord class. Due to the ruthless economic exploitation and political oppression of the peasants by the landlord class, hundreds of big and small peasant uprisings, ranging from

those led by Ch'en Sheng and Wu Kuang at the end of the Ch'in Dynasty to the T'aip'ing T'ien-kuo uprising in modern times, erupted in Chinese history. They held high the banner of armed uprising, brought forward programs and slogans against the rule of the landlord class, and united the oppressed peasantry to carry out unyielding and persistent struggles. No matter whether the landlord class adopted the tactics of savage suppression or played the plot of "offering amnesty and enlistment," they could only provoke the peasants to greater revolutionary struggles against the landlord class.

The toiling Chinese peasants have a glorious revolutionary tradition. Chairman Mao says, "The scale of peasant uprisings and peasant wars in Chinese history has no parallel anywhere else. The class struggles of the peasants, the peasants uprisings and peasant wars constituted the real motive force of historical development in Chinese feudal society." Because there were no new productive forces and new relations of production nor was there a new class force at that time, the peasant uprisings therefore did not have the correct leadership like the political party of the proletariat of today, and as a result, the peasant revolution invariably ended in failure at that time. However, some people have confused the issue by describing both the failure of such unyielding struggles and Sung Chiang's pushing the capitulationist line and accepting the "offer of amnesty and enlistment" from the landlord class as "the limitations of peasantry." Hasn't this obliterated the antagonism and struggle between the two classes and the two lines? Failure after fighting to the very end and capitulation for high office and rich emoluments are two entirely different things.

Within the insurgent forces of the peasants, there had been antagonism all along and struggle between those who adhered to the line of peasant uprising and those who adhered to the capitulationist line. This was a reflection of class struggle in society within the peasant army. Historical experience has proved that very often, for the sake of meeting the political need of the landlord class for extinguishing the conflagration of peasant revolution, as an uprising began to ferment or was being organized, and especially as the peasant uprising was surging to great heights, some characters of a type like Sung Chiang in the Water Margin would worm their way into the peasants' insurgent forces and strive to usurp leadership, change the line of peasant uprising and sabotage and disintegrate the peasant uprising. These alien class elements who made their way into the army and the degenerated elements within the peasant army became representative figures of the capitulationist line in the insurgent ranks of the peasants. Such representative figures and examples were a common sight.

For example, the landlord element Niu Chin-hsing who wormed his way into the peasant army of Li Tzu-ch'eng in the last part of the Ming Dynasty and the landlord element Wei Ch'ang-hui and the renegade Li Hsiu-ch'eng who wormed their way into the T'ai-p'ing army were characters similar to Sung Chiang in the Water Margin. When the peasant army fought bloody battles and won impressive victories, it was precisely such people as Niu Chin-hsing, Wei Ch'ang-hui and Li Hsiu-ch'eng who pushed the capitulationist line within the insurgent ranks, practiced acts of betrayal and worked in collaboration with external suppression from the landlord class to strangle the peasant army.

The appearance of this character Sung Chiang and his revisionist line in the Water Margin precisely reflected the desire and demand of the landlord class for suppressing the peasant uprisings. Characters of the Sung Chiang type are despicable termites of peasant uprisings and faithful lackeys of the feudal dynasty. Obviously, it is completely wrong to describe this kind of counter-revolutionary strategy and tactics of the landlord class for disintegrating the peasant uprisings as "the limitations of peasantry." It confuses right and wrong and confounds black and white. In the course of studying Chairman Mao's instruction and correctly summing up the historical experience of peasant wars, this should be clarified.

Chairman Mao points out, "The merit of the book Water Margin lies precisely in the portrayal of capitulationism. It serves as a teaching material by negative example to help all the people recognize capitulationists." We should make full use of Water Margin, this teaching material by negative example, correctly sum up the historical experience, and learn to distinguish between the correct line and the incorrect line in the complex struggle. At present, in accordance with the instruction of the great leader Chairman Mao, the development of the criticism and discussion of Water Margin is another important struggle on the political and ideological front in China, and a component for implementing Chairman Mao's instruction on the study of theory and on combating and guarding against revisionism. We must make the effort to study this important instruction of Chairman Mao, and actively participate in the criticism and discussion of Water Margin. Meanwhile, we must use the spirit of this important instruction of Chairman Mao to guide historical research and sum up the lessons of experience from past historical research. In historical research we must truly "make the past serve the present," so that we can render better service toward combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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Those Practicing Revisionism Are All Capitulationists

by

Shih Cheng-hsüan (施正萱) of a certain unit of the PLA

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 13, 1975)

In the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we have studied with great excitement the important instruction of the great leader Chairman Mao on the criticism and discussion of Water Margin.

Chairman Mao's instruction has profoundly exposed the reactionary essence of the Water Margin in publicizing the capitulationist line and the true features of Sung Chiang in practicing revisionism and capitulationism. Conscientious study and profound understanding of Chairman Mao's instruction and active participation in the criticism and discussion of Water Margin is of momentous and far-reaching significance toward drawing a clear line of demarcation between the revolutionary line and the capitulationist line, and raising consciousness in combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat both at present and in the future.

Sung Chiang in the Water Margin was basically not any "outstanding leader of the peasant uprising" but a pious scion of the landlord class, a loyal lackey to the feudal dynasty and a spy who had wormed his way into the insurgent ranks of the peasants. Sung Chiang came of a landlord family, was "educated in Confucianism when he was young" and "had studied the classics and history." His mind was loaded with the trash of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. He looked upon the peasant uprising as "going against the ways of heaven" and "the instructions of his fahter" and an act of "running counter to loyalty and filial piety." After he was driven into joining the Liangshan rebels, he looked upon his "temporary stay at the lake" as only "an expedient to find refuge." Although he was at Liangshanpo, his thought was with the emperor, and what he dreamed of all the time was "only to wait for pardon and an offer of amnesty and enlistment from the imperial court." This showed that he was a faithful vassal of the feudal ruling class.

After Sung Chiang usurped leadership among the insurgent forces of the peasants at Liangshan, no sooner had he come to power than he hurriedly changed Ch'ao Kai's Chü-i Hall /Chamber of Assembly for Justice/ to Chung-i Hall /Hall of Loyalty and Justice/. He unfurled the counter-revolutionary banner of "carrying out the wish of Heaven," "revised" Ch'ao Kai's line of peasant revolution and railroaded through the capitulationist line for the "offer of amnesty and enlistment." The moment he received the offer of amnesty and enlistment from the imperial court, Sung Chiang tore down the rampart walls, scuttled his warships, sent away the family dependents, "held a ten days sale" and hastened to the capital "to pay his homage to the throne." A vigorous and dynamic peasant uprisings was thus lost in the hands of this capitulationist Sung Chiang. After his capitulation, Sung Chiang also volunteered to go and fight Fang La, quell T'ien Hu and attack Wang Ching.

He ruthlessly suppressed the insurgent forces of the peasants and eventually became the out-and-out vassal and accomplice of the feudal dynasty.

This teaching material by negative example Water Margin has "taught" us that all those who practice the revisionist line inevitably practice the capitulationist line, and that revisionists are bound to be capitulationists. This has again and again been proved by the law of class struggle since time immemorial.

The history of our Party has for more than 50 years likewise proved that anyone who practices revisionism is a capitulationist for class capitulationism at home and national capitulationism in foreign relations. When Chairman Mao summed up the lesson of the failure of the First Revolutionary Civil War, he pointed out, "In 1927 Ch'en T'u-hsiu's capitulationism led to the failure of the revolution. No member of our Party should ever forget this historical lesson written in blood." During the period of the War of Resistance Against Japan, when discussing the relationship between class capitulationism and national capitulationism, Chairman Mao again pointed out, "Class capitulation is actually the reserve force of national capitulationism; it is a vile tendency that lends support to the camp of the right wing and leads to defeat in the war." Ch'en T'u-hsiu practiced capitulationism, and in the end he threw himself openly into the arms of the big landlords and big bourgeoisie, and degenerated into a lackey of Chiang Kai-shek. Wang Ming practiced revisionism and eventually became the secret agent of Soviet revisionist social-imperialism. Liu Shao-ch'i pushed the revisionist line and embellished the bourgeoisie in an endeavor to restore capitulationism at home. In foreign relations, he called for "three reconciliations and one reduction," prostrated himself at the foot of Soviet revisionism and practiced national capitulationism. Was not the plan of the Lin Piao clique for a counter-revolutionary coup d'etat entitled "Outline of Project '571'" a wonderful confession of their practice of class capitulationism at home and national capitulationism in foreign relations?

At home, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique advocated "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" in a vain attempt to "revive states that had been extinguished, restore families whose line of succession had been broken and call to office who had fallen into obscurity" and send once again the already toppled landlord and bourgeois classes back to power. In foreign relations, they publicized the reactionary fallacies of national betrayal and capitulation, such as, "the small state should learn from the big state" and "there will be affluence when a small state serves a big one." They maliciously attacked the anti-revisionist struggle of our Party as "going too far," publicized that "those who struggle against one another are enemies and those who live in harmony are friends" in a vain attempt to snuggle under the protection of the nuclear umbrella of Soviet revisionism and become a son-emperor. The ultra-Right Essence of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line pushed by the Lin Piao anti-Party clique lay in their attempt to usurp supreme powers in the Party and the state and fundamentally subvert the basic line and policies of the Party for the whole historical period of socialism so that they could turn the Marxist Communist Party into a revisionist fascist party, topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. At home, they wanted to build up once

again the landlord and bourgeois classes that had been knocked down by our Party and our army and the Chinese people under the leadership of Chairman Mao and practice feudal-comprador fascist dictatorship. In the international arena, they wanted to capitulate to Soviet revisionist social-imperialism and ally themselves with imperialism, revisionism and reaction to oppose communism and revolution. However, the conspiracy of Lin Piao could never succeed.

From this teaching material by negative example called Water Margin, and from the many two-line struggles of our Party, we must sum up experiences and lessons, raise our ability to identify the revisionist line and the capitulationists and further raise our consciousness in adhering to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

The People's Liberation Army is an armed body for carrying out the political tasks of the revolution under the leadership of Chairman Mao, and the strong cornerstone of the dictatorship of the proletariat. It shoulders the great historical mission of guarding against restoration at home, guarding against aggression from abroad, consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and defending the socialist motherland. We must thoroughly study theory, combat and guard against revisionism, play an active part in the criticism and discussion of Water Margin, throw ourselves into this important struggle on the political and ideological front and struggle energetically for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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Teach the Next Generation To Recognize Capitulationists

by

Wu Lin (武林) of the Education Bureau of Hsüanwu District, Peking Municipality

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, September 13, 1975)

"The merit of the Book Water Margin lies precisely in the portrayal of capitulationism. It serves as a teaching material by negative example to help all the people recognize capitulationists." Chairman Mao's instruction has profoundly exposed the essence of the Water Margin in publicizing the capitulationist line and dissected the true features of Sung Chiang in practicing revisionism and capitulationism. The unfolding of the discussion and criticism of Water Margin is to enable all the people to recognize, identify and oppose capitulationists.

The conscientious study of Chairman Mao's instruction and active participation in the criticism and discussion of Water Margin is also another profound revolution on the educational front. The education of the next generation to recognize capitulationists is an important part of the education in ideological and political line for the young people in order to bring up successors to the revolutionary cause of the proletariat.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, the publicity of capitulationism by the Water Margin had a widespread pernicious influence on the young people. The novel Water Margin, the novel in serial pictures and the relevant chapters and passages of the novel selected for middle-school readers all publicized capitulationism and eulogized Sung Chiang in Water Margin as "a leader of the peasant uprising." The young people born in the new society and brought up under the red flag still have no adequate understanding of the two-line struggle in the insurgent forces of the peasants in history, and what revolutionaries and capitulationists are. Therefore, the use of the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to explain to the students the essence of the capitulationist line publicized by Water Margin so as to wipe out its pernicious influence is very important in school teaching. We must make full use of this rare teaching material by negative example, seriously criticize and discuss it, correctly orient our understanding, use the spirit of Chairman Mao's important instruction to conduct teaching, and deepen further the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat which is being developed in the school.

Sung Chiang in the Water Margin is the typical example of a capitulationist. He is against corrupt officials only but not against the emperor. He unfurls the banner of "carrying out the wish of Heaven" to defend the reactionary rule of the Sung Dynasty of the Chao family. In his mind "Heaven" stands for the emperor and the imperial court. The "doctrines" he carries out are the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. He changes the "Chü-i Hall" /Chamber of Assembly for Justice/ of Liangshanpo to "Chung-i Hall" /Hall of Loyalty and Justice/ and has tampered with Ch'ao Kai's revolutionary line. He talks in terms of loyalty to the feudal emperor, filial piety to his landlord father, and forgiveness to the army commanders of the imperial

court, but shows not the slightest sign of "humanitarianism" to the insurgent forces of the peasants headed by Fang La. For the sake of attaining high ranks and acquiring great wealth, and bringing titles of honor to his wife and sons, he looks eagerly forward to and waits for the offer of amnesty and enlistment. For the sake of achieving the contemptible goal of receiving the offer of amnesty and enlistment at an early date, he bows and kneels to the reactionary ruling classes. Expressed in modern terms, this all means the practice of revisionism.

Historical experience shows that all those who practice revisionism are capitulationists. From the person of capitulationist Sung Chiang in Water Margin, we can see the repulsive features of the modern capitulationists. The revisionist line pushed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao calls for capitulation to the landlord and bourgeois classes at home and to Soviet revisionist social-imperialism in foreign relations. We must give full play to the role of Water Margin, this teaching material by negative example, and teach the young people to recognize capitulationists.

The great leader Chairman Mao pins the greatest hope on the young people: "The world belongs to you. China's future belongs to you." The study of the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat has made us further understand that the exercise of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the realization of communism can never be accomplished by one or two generations but takes the consistent and untiring efforts and revolutionary struggle of many generations. For the sake of teaching the next generation to be good successors to the revolution, we must not only instill Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought directly into the young people and conduct education in the ideological and political line, but also pay attention to the role of teaching materials by negative example, and make use of Water Margin, this teaching material by negative example, to educate the young people, so that they can learn to distinguish between the correct line and the incorrect line in the complex struggle, recognize capitulationists and draw a clear line of demarcation between revolutionaries and capitulationists. This is an important political task for implementing Chairman Mao's important instruction on the educational front nowadays.

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NATIONAL CONFERENCE ON LEARNING FROM TACHAI

Teng Hsiao-ping and Other Party and State Leaders Visit Tachai Brigade and Hsiyang County

(NCNA-English Hsiyang County, Shansi Province, Sept. 16, 1975)

party and state leaders teng hsiao-ping, chiang ching, yao wen-yuan, chen hsi-lien, hua kuo-feng, chen yung-kuei and wu kuei-hsien visited the tachai brigade and witnessed its achievements in transforming nature yesterday, after attending the opening ceremony of the national conference on learning from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture.

the autumnal fields in hsiyang were a scene promising good harvests. green maize plants were six feet high, while red sorghum plants carpeted layers upon layers of terraced fields.

the party and state leaders climbed the hutou mountain and were pleased to see large tracts of newly levelled terraced fields known as "man-made plains", and the water conservancy projects the tachai people built in recent years. they praised the cadres and commune members of the tachai brigade for their revolutionary spirit of upholding the party's basic line, criticizing revisionism and capitalism and going all out for socialism, and for their achievements in grasping revolution and promoting production.

today, vice-premiers hua kuo-feng, chen yung-kuei and wu kuei-hsien witnessed what the people of hsiyang county have achieved in river harness and new farmland construction by dint of hard work in the movement to learn from tachai.

in the county's chiehtu commune, they inspected the hsikupi production brigade's project which involved blasting a hill top and reshaping a local river to create good farmland. in the taopakou commune, they inspected a tunnel its members dug through a hill. in the tungyehtou commune, they inspected the project which straightened a river course, built embankments along it and reclaimed farmland on the dried river bed. again in chiehtu commune, they visited the county-run stud farm of fine-bred animals and the commune's pig farm. in the fengchu commune, they were pleased to see the achievement of the cadres and commune members in turning a rock-strewn dry river bed into good farmland that gives high, stable yield irrespective of drought or water-logging.

vice-premier chen yung-kuei remarked: "in learning from tachai, it is important to do it creatively and not to rest on one's laurels. if one rests on one's laurels, the dry river bed will remain what it was. if one is creative, he can make a dry river course yield grain and apples excl."

the visitors encouraged the cadres and peasants of tachai and hsiyang county to continue hard work and achieve constant new victories.

THIRD NATIONAL GAMES

PLA Team Sets World Record in Women's Pistol Event at National Games

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1975)

a team of the chinese people's liberation army today totalled 1,771 points to beat the soviet-held world record of 1,752 points in the women's centre-fire pistol event at the third national games here.

held at the peking shooting range on the western outskirts, the event began yesterday and ended this morning after keen competition. the p.l.a. team of tung hsiang-yi, li ya-min and tu ning-sheng drew prolonged applause from the stands when the results were announced.

in the course of the competition, the steady, calm and determined performance of the world record shooters held the spectators in hushed admiration. tung hsiang-yi scored 592, li ya-min 591, and tu ning-sheng 588 points respectively to beat the individual world record of 587 points established by nina stoljarova of the soviet union in 1974.

prior to their achievements today, the shooters learned modestly from chinese mountaineers their revolutionary spirit of daring to scale world heights. united as one, they trained hard in their determination to be a credit to the motherland.

in today's competition, kao chien-min of the shantung team scored 587 points to equal the world record.

World Record in Women's Pistol Shooting Improved at Chinese National Games

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1975)

chinese shooter tung hsiang-yi today scored 592 points to beat the world record in the women's centre-fire pistol event at the third national games here.

the world record of 587 points was established by nina stoljarova of the soviet union in 1974. tung hsiang-yi herself had previously achieved a world record total of 590 points on may 21 this year before teammate li ya-min surpassed it with a total of 591 points here yesterday.

tung hsiang-yi was in good form today as she steadily fired one shot after another into the bull's eye. the spectators at the peking indoor shooting range gave her a prolonged ovation as the final results were announced. chuang tse-tung, minister in charge of the physical culture and sports commission, warmly congratulated her on her result.

tung hsiang-yi is a 24-year-old surveyor-cartographer of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army. a sports enthusiast since her school days, tung hsiang-yi likes shooting and basketball best. she showed good result in her very first competition in the army in 1973. since then, she has made rapid progress with the help of her coach and comrades-in-arms. in friendly matches with colleagues from albania and the democratic people's republic of korea earlier this year, she scored 587 points on both occasions to equal the world record.

she is determined to make constant progress. after she scored 590 points to beat the world record in may this year, she did not rest on her laurels but started preparations immediately for the third national games in her sparetime.

in a brief training spell prior to the games, she trained eight hours a day, rain or shine. in the centre-fire pistol event comprising 30 rapid-fire shots at moving targets and another 30 shots at a fixed target, tung hsiang-yi was weaker in rapid-fire shooting. she learned modestly from li ya-min and other teammates and made analysis of her performances constantly.

in setting the new world record today, she shot a near-perfect 299 points in the rapid-fire phase of the event.

World Archery Record Equaled at Chinese National Games

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1975)

twentyone-year-old sung shu-hsien from liaoning province, northeast china, today collected 342 points to equal the world record in the women's 30 metres single-round archery event at the third national games here.

the world record was established by her compatriot wang wen-chuan of shanghai in 1974.

sung shu-hsien began archery in 1972 and has improved national and world records on several occasions since then.

seventeen-year-old wang yi-nung of kwangtung province collected 341 points in the women's 30 m. single round archery today. the enthusiastic spectators greeted them with warm applause.

KWANGSI

South China Border Region Develops Agriculture, Light and Heavy Industry

(NCNA-English Nanning, Sept. 16, 1975)

following the general policy of "taking agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor" in developing its economy, the kwangsi chuang autonomous region, south china, formerly one of the poorest and most backward areas of the country, has since liberation achieved rapid growth in agriculture and its light and heavy industry.

kwangsi is a border area where people of minority nationalities live in compact communities. the aggregate value of its industrial and agricultural output in 1974 was five times that for 1949 when china was liberated. its gross industrial output showed a 20.5 fold increase and its total grain output a 2.2 fold increase.

at the time of liberation, kwangsi was dependent on other parts of the country for the greater part of its food grain and most of its industry consisted of handicraft workshops.

reviewing the advances made since then, a leading member of the autonomous region told hsinhua: "to a great extent, it is agriculture that decides the scale and speed of industrial development. the first important question to be solved is feeding the people. and only a developed agriculture can supply industry with the food, manpower and raw materials it requires, as well as with an expanding market for its products and funds for further growth. therefore, the party organizations at all levels and the people's government have given first place to agriculture and steadily expanded light and heavy industry on the basis of agricultural development."

the region used to be at the mercy of alternate floods, droughts, windstorms and attacks of insect pests. before liberation, only 133,330 out of 2,400,000 hectares of farmland were under irrigation. by 1965 enough projects were built to irrigate 666,660 hectares of farmland and guarantee good harvests irrespective of drought or excess rain.

an additional 331,330 hectares of land were brought under irrigation from the time of the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution. this was the result of a region-wide mass movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture. many leading cadres joined the surveyors in geological and water conservancy work, in making investigations in the hilly areas and in mapping out plans for transforming the mountains and taming the rivers. between 1971 and 1974, more than 7,990 million workdays were spent on farmland capital construction, five times the total in the 21 preceeding years.

the region has gathered in good harvests for 13 consecutive years. scientific farming, deep-ploughing, soil improvement and the transformation of low-yield fields have been instrumental to this success. the acreage under food crops and the per-unit yield are steadily increasing. between 1971 and 1974, total grain output went up six percent per year. the output of sugar cane, hemp, tea, fruit and other economic crops has doubled. now kwangsi not only meets its own needs in grain but also provides large amounts to the state.

given a healthy agricultural basis, kwangsi has gradually developed its light industry according to its local resources. the province enjoys a warm climate and plenty of rain and so is suited to growing sub-tropical crops. since 1965, the acreage planted to sugar cane has expanded and new sugar processing factories have been set up. the output of processed sugar has increased 3.3 fold. canneries have been established in the fruit growing areas and jute and ambari hemp processing mills have also been set up near to where they are grown. nanning, the capital of the autonomous region, has newly built a silk mill on the basis of the locally cultivated cassava silkworms. the province now grows enough raw materials to produce spun silk, cotton and jute textiles. the present output of the nanning silk mill alone could provide three suits of clothing for every man, woman and child in the city. this region, which used to rely entirely on other provinces for light industrial goods such as wrist watches, sewing machines and bicycles, now supplies around 60 percent of the local demand for such products. the development of light industry not only meets the needs of the market but also provides funds for the development of heavy industry. one third of the yearly revenue of this autonomous region comes from light industry.

as for heavy industry, kwangsi develops this, too, according to the needs of agriculture. between 1965-1974, 75 large and medium-sized heavy industry enterprises were set up, which included plants producing iron and steel, tractors, machinery, chemical fertilizer and mineral raw materials. on the average, the yearly increase of heavy industry has been around 20.2 percent. in 1965,

hand tractors were in the trial producing stage but in 1974 the number produced was 5,050. the production of chemical fertilizer in 1974 was five times that of 1965.

the autonomous region has not only established a ... necessary number of large and medium-sized enterprises, but it encourages the counties and production brigades to develop small scale industry. there are now 861 small county-run plants turning out chemical fertilizer, cement, machines and coal. most of the equipment in these plants are locally produced.

of the total output of kwangsi (industry plus agriculture), the proportion accounted for by industry increased from 15.7 percent in 1950 to 51.9 percent in 1974; and the output value of heavy industry rose from 0.1 percent to 22.7 percent.

RURAL CULTURAL LIFE

Cultural Life in An East China Commune

(NCNA-English Foochow, Sept. 16, 1975)

members of the chiaomei people's commune in fukien province, east china, now enjoy a rich cultural life, which helps consolidate the position of proletarian ideas in the rural areas.

in the evenings the villages are alive with such activities as newspaper reading, story-telling, theatricals and sports events.

this commune has a population of 82,000. but before liberation, there were only a few primary schools in the area. the labouring people were so poor that it was impossible for them to attend school or engage in any cultural activities. after liberation, under the care of the party and the people's government, education has developed along with agriculture and industry. the commune now has two middle schools with junior and senior classes, seven junior middle schools and 36 primary schools. total enrollment is over 13,000 or 98 per cent of all school-age children.

political evening schools are an important channel in the countryside for the propagation of culture and scientific knowledge and for education in political line and ideology. all the 349 production teams of the

commune have set up such schools. different classes are conducted according to age and literacy level. around 30,000 people are attending these classes. they read works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao, enrich their general knowledge and study agro-science, military affairs and current domestic and international events.

sixty-year-old chen yu, leader of an old people group, suffered a great deal and had never been in school before liberation. she has now learned about 1,000 chinese characters and can read newspapers and chairman mao's works. her socialist consciousness has been greatly enhanced through political study and she is active working for the collective.

with the improvement of people's educational level, their spare-time cultural activities have greatly increased. the chiaomei people's commune has established 172 art troupes and 41 literary groups, all operating in spare time. they write and perform short theatrical items about local events and people outstanding in the revolution and construction and pay attention to economy in such activities. these items praising socialism in the countryside and reflecting the happy life of the people are warmly welcomed. many commune members said: "we love to see them. they encourage us to emulate the outstanding examples."

the shihmei spare-time art troupe regards it as its basic task to spread mao tsetung thought. they always go to places where conditions are most difficult. once, in a battle to turn mountain slopes into farmland, members of the troupe worked as a shock force alongside other commune members. with the material gathered in the course of work, they wrote and performed for the peasants items in praise of people who had distinguished themselves in the battle. their performances greatly enhanced the militant will of the people.

MINORITY TEACHERS

More Minority Teachers Trained in Southwest China County

(NCNA-English Kweiyang, Sept. 16, 1975)

primary and middle school teachers from minority nationalities now account for 95 per cent of the total in a multi-national county in southwest china. the minority teachers number over 1,900, and 1,300 of them have been trained in recent years from among poor and lower-middle peasants, demobilized armymen and school leavers who had returned to their home villages.

tienchu in kweichow province is a county where several minority peoples, mainly the miao and tung nationalities, live in compact community. education, which was extremely backward before liberation, has developed rapidly in new china under the care of the communist party and the people's government. schools have been established in the villages of various nationalities, and 97 per cent of schoolage children are enrolled. over eighty per cent of the primary school pupils went on to junior middle school.

to raise the teachers' political and vocational levels, the county party committee run courses for them, send them to universities or teachers' colleges, and sponsor meetings or visits for an exchange of experience. the minority teachers, who have a good command of their own languages, maintain close links with the masses and are devoted to the party's cause in the field of education, are playing an increasing role in promoting local education.

outstanding teachers and schools are commended at annual meetings. some 330 teachers of minority nationalities have been cited. yang jui-hsiang of the tung nationality, a teacher in charge of a class for 15 years, has been commended many times for his utter devotion to his students and his persistent effort to improve education through sparetime visits to students' homes and cooperation with various quarters.

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PHYSICAL EXERCISES

Mass Participation in Physical Exercises Encouraged in Shanghai Cotton Mill

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 16, 1975)

sports activity, with the emphasis on daily physical exercises, has become very popular in the shanghai no. 12 cotton mill. the exercises are designed to fit in with the movements of the workers in their jobs and have proved beneficial to the workers' health. this is typical of many factories in the city.

every morning just before work and during the work breaks in the morning and afternoon, the men and women workers follow the broadcast exercises or special body-building exercises or practise "taichichuan" (a set of traditional chinese exercises). ninety per cent of the workers in the shanghai no. 12 cotton mill regularly take part in physical training of one kind or another.

workers' exercises are devised by china's physical culture departments in cooperation with the departments of medical work. they are designed to give the workers of different trades balanced physical adjustment or to provide special exercises for the eye, back, leg, etc. so as to prevent or as a therapy for occupational diseases.

all 46 members of a production group in roller repair workshop do physical exercises regularly. veteran worker liu hsiang-ying, head of the group, explained: "before liberation, under the enslavement of the capitalists and oppression by the overseer, we workers sweated all day long to the detriment of our health. today we are masters of the society. chairman mao calls upon us to 'promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health.' we must build up our health so as to be able to contribute more to socialist revolution and socialist construction."

among weavers varicose veins and arthritis are fairly common. the exercises for these workers therefore include movements of the head, expanding the chest, bending the trunk sideways and circular knee movements. exercises for spinners are designed to help them avoid arthritis of the fingers.

the mill promotes body-building exercises which combine physical training with therapy. a set of eye exercises are encouraged among finishing workers while another set of exercises, helpful for the prevention of back strain, have been popularized among machinery repair workers. elderly workers and those suffering from chronic complaints are encouraged to practise "taichi-chuan" and the factory clinic teaches out-patients suffering from chronic bronchitis to do breathing exercises.

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the factory has a special staff devoted to this work, from factory administration level down to workshops, shifts and groups; they have the duty of organizing the physical training. as the mill has many women workers and its production work covers jobs with various special features, the workers, apart from physical exercises, are encouraged kicking the shuttlecock, and to practise skipping, swimming, table tennis, volleyball, basketball and 15 other types of sports.

****
* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CHAD

New Chad Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to NPC Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1975)

adoum aganaye, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of chad to the people's republic of china, this morning presented his credentials to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

present on the occasion were chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying, and departmental director chu chuan-hsien and deputy departmental director lo hsu of the foreign ministry.

beti kolossoum, first counsellor of the chad embassy in peking, was present.

CHINA AND EUROPE

Joris Ivens and Marceline Loridan Leave Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1975)

joris ivens, internationally-known dutch film director, and marceline loridan, french film worker, wound up their friendly visit to china and left peking by air today.

among those seeing them off at the airport were liao cheng-chih, wang ping-nan, liu ching-tang, chai tse-min and wu yin-hsien, and foreign friends in peking frank coe and ruth coe.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Chinese Friendship Printing Delegation Leaves Peking for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1975)

an 8-member chinese friendship printing delegation with wang fang-tzu as its leader and chang chih as its deputy leader left here by air today for a friendly visit to japan at the invitation of the japan-china cultural exchange association.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and chao cheng-feng, leading member of the state publication administration bureau.

Chinese Society of Agronomy Delegation Leaves Japan for Home

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 16, 1975)

the friendship delegation of the chinese society of agronomy with shen chi-yi as leader and ma ling as deputy leader left here for home this afternoon at the conclusion of a friendly visit to japan.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by tadashi yaoita, chairman of the japan-china agricultural and peasants exchange association; saburo fujita, chairman of the central union of national agricultural cooperatives; and other japanese friends.

the chinese delegation gave a farewell party here yesterday evening to thank the japanese friends for their warm hospitality.

among the 200 japanese friends invited to the party were tadashi yaoita, saburo fujita and naotsugu nabeshima, director general of the asia agronomic exchanges association of japan.

counsellor of the chinese embassy in japan li lien-ching and vice-chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents po jen also attended.

speaking at the party, shen chi-yi said that through the visit the delegation members keenly realized that so long as the chinese and japanese peoples join hands and make joint efforts, they will be able to remove obstacles and bring about further development of china-japan friendship.

naotsugu nabeshima, speaking on behalf of the three host organizations, said that during the visit the chinese delegation "has sown seeds of friendship in various places of japan. we believe that the seeds of friendship will soon grow and bear abundant fruits."

on september 10, japanese chief cabinet secretary ichitaro ide, speaker of the house of representatives shigesaburo maeo, and president of the house of councillors kenzo kono separately met members of the delegation. a dinner was given by the japanese ministry of agriculture and forestry in honour of the delegation on september 9.

the delegation arrived in japan on august 26 for a visit at the invitation of the japan-china agricultural and peasants exchange association, the central union of national agricultural cooperatives and the asia agronomic exchanges association of japan. during the visit, the delegation members discussed agricultural technique with japanese peasants representatives and agrotechnicians.

CHINA AND KOREA

Leading Member of Workers' Party of Korea
Receives Chinese Youth Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 16, 1975)

yang hyong sop, member of the political committee and the secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea yesterday afternoon received and had a friendly conversation with members of the chinese youth delegation led by wang ching-sheng, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china, and vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee.

vice-chairman of the central committee of the league of socialist working youth of korea chi jae ryong and chinese ambassador to korea li yun-chuan were present on the occasion.

the delegation flew in for a friendly visit on september 5.

youth and students of pyongyang city held a meeting to welcome the delegation sunday evening.

Chinese Youth Delegation Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 16, 1975)

the chinese youth delegation left here by air for home today after concluding a friendly visit to korea. the leader of the delegation is wang ching-sheng, alternate member of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by kim yong sun, deputy director of the international department of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, chi jae ryong, vice-chairman of the central committee of the league of socialist working youth of korea, and chinese ambassador li yun-chuan.

during its stay in korea, the delegation visited pyongyang, wonsan and panmunjom and was accorded warm welcome by the korean people and youth wherever it went.

chinese ambassador li yun-chuan gave a banquet yesterday in honour of the delegation.

Korean Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe Gives Premiere in Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 16, 1975)

the korean pyongyang acrobatic troupe gave its premiere in shanghai this evening and drew warm applause from an appreciative audience of 12,000.

watching the performance were ma tien-shui, hsu ching-hsien and wang hsiu-chen, secretaries of the shanghai municipal committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairmen of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, in the company of chang chun sop, korean vice-minister of culture and art and leader of the acrobatic troupe, and choe gi ju and om do ryol, deputy leaders of the troupe.

the premiere was held at the square of culture. the rostrum was flanked by two huge streamers inscribed with the slogans: "long live president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people excl." and "long live chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people excl." facing the rostrum was another huge streamer reading: "long live the great friendship and militant unity of the people of china and korea excl." a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship prevailed.

the exciting korean acrobatic art integrating revolutionary content with national flavour enthralled the audience and drew outbursts of warm applause.

during the interval, comrades ma tien-shui, hsu ching-hsien and wang hsiu-chen met and had a cordial conversation with chang chun sop, choe gi ju and om do ryol and representatives of acrobats and director of the troupe.

at the end of the performance, the audience stood up and joined the acrobats on the stage in singing "the east is red" and "song of general kim il sung". the audience also thanked the korean artists with a long standing ovation for their fine performance and manifestations of profound friendship. ma tien-shui, hsu ching-hsien, wang hsiu-chen and other comrades went up the stage and cordially shook hands with the acrobats and presented them with a basket of flowers.

MALAYSIA

Malaysian Newspaper Reveals Motive of Soviet Proposal on Nuclear Weapons Test Ban

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1975)

"the central aim of the proposal of the soviet union is to play the role of a peace angel at the forthcoming u.n. general assembly session with a view to diverting the attention of the world people from its efforts to contend for nuclear hegemony," says the malaysian newspaper "sing ping yit pao" sunday in an editorial on the soviet proposal for concluding a treaty on the complete and thorough prohibition of nuclear weapons tests.

the proposal was contained in a letter from soviet foreign minister gromyko to u.n. secretary-general kurt waldheim.

the editorial points out that the two superpowers, the united states and the soviet union, are frenziedly racing for nuclear armament. in spite of their repeated talks on the limitation of strategic arms, the two are actually making intensified efforts to produce more nuclear weapons. under the camouflage of detente they are carrying out expansion.

their desperate efforts to produce nuclear weapons, the editorial stresses, are aimed at dominating and dividing the globe. therefore, the soviet proposal contains more publicity than sincerity.

CHINA AND MALTA

Chinese Technical Team Leaves Malta for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1975)

a chinese technical team, after accomplishing the task of helping malta to set up a decorative glass factory as well as the task of technical training in the factory, left here for home yesterday, according to a valletta report.

prior to their departure, the chinese technicians invited the maltese workers to an evening party. a farewell reception was held for the chinese team by the chairman of the board of directors and the manager of the factory.

during the construction of the factory and the trial production of its products, the maltese and chinese governments and technicians of both countries worked in close cooperation. the maltese workers and employees have now mastered the technique of the whole process of the production. products of the factory are now already on sale.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Ambassador to China Gives Reception on Occasion of Independence Anniversary

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1975)

mexican ambassador to china eugenio anguiano and his wife gave a reception at the embassy here today in celebration of the 165th anniversary of the independence of mexico.

among the guests were li chiang, minister of foreign trade, chou jung-hsin, minister of education, wang hai-jung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, ho cheng-wen, deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army, hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, sun hsiao-feng, vice-minister of petroleum and chemical industries, chang pin, vice-minister of water conservancy and power, and leading members of other organizations concerned, including huang wen, li ching-chuan, liu chung-yang and wang hsiao-yi.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND PALESTINE

Palestinian Visiting Group Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1975)

ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, met and gave a luncheon here today for the visiting group of the democratic popular front for liberation of palestine led by abu al abed, member of the political bureau of the front. they had a warm and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion were yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and chou chueh, acting director of the department of west asian and north african affairs of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND PAPUA NEW GUINEA

Premier Chou En-lai Greets Independence of Papua New Guinea

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1975)

chou en-lai, premier of the state council of the people's republic of china, on behalf of the chinese government and people, sent a message today to michael thomas somare, prime minister of papua new guinea, extending warm congratulations to him on the proclamation of the independence of papua new guinea and informing him of the decision of the chinese government to recognize papua new guinea. the message reads in full:

the honourable michael thomas somare,
prime minister of papua new guinea,

port moresby

on the occasion of the proclamation of the independence of papua new guinea, i wish to extend, on behalf of the government and people of the people's republic of china, our warm congratulations to your excellency and, through you, to the government and people of papua new guinea. i would like to take this opportunity to inform your excellency that the chinese government has decided to recognize papua new guinea. i am confident that the friendly relations between our two countries will develop daily.

may the people of papua new guinea achieve new successes in their struggle to combat imperialism and colonialism and defend national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and in the cause of building their country.

chou en-lai,
premier of the state council of
the people's republic of china
peking, september 16, 1975

Chinese Message and Gift Handed Over to PNG Governor-General

(NCNA-English Port Moresby, Sept. 16, 1975)

pei tsien-chang, chinese government official representative and ambassador to new zealand, handed over to sir john guise, governor-general of papua new guinea, premier chou en-lai's message of greetings to prime minister michael somare this afternoon.

a gift from the chinese government -- a woolen needle-point tapestry with a picture of the great wall -- was also presented to the png government.

Feature: A Visit to Papua New Guinea on Eve of Independence

(NCNA-English Canberra, Sept. 15, 1975)

from the moment we arrived in the south pacific island country of papua new guinea, we were impressed by a bustling, festive atmosphere everywhere. port moresby, the capital city, was astir with preparations for the proclamation of national independence on september 16. in the city square, we saw the national flag of papua new guinea being hauled up in a ceremonious rehearsal. jubilation swept through the crowds as the five-star black-red flag unfurled bearing a design of the bird of paradise with its beautiful plumes. magnificent national emblems could be seen on the gates of government institutions.

in other parts of the city, students were seen painting pictures on their school buildings to give them

a gala appearance. young men and girls were busy adorning their new costumes for dancing performances. the national theatre company, we were told, was already out in mountainous areas performing for the occasion.

as an independent country, papua new guinea has emerged by combining the former australian colony of papua and the trust territory of new guinea under australian administration. it covers an area of 474,000 square miles, including the eastern part of irian and some 600 adjacent islands. the nation had a sad experience of imperialist and colonialist rule. the people have been impoverished by colonialist plunder for all their rich mineral and forest resources and abundance of coconut, coffee, rubber, tea, palm oil and other farm products.

to get rid of the colonial yokes, the people of papua new guinea have waged a courageous, protracted struggle. they became more militant in recent years as the trend of epoch that countries want independence, nations want liberation and people want revolution swept over the pacific. in 1971, the inhabitants in the gazelle peninsula brought to book a foreign commissioner of new britain for his colonialist brutalities. in bougainville island, 3,000 copper miners fought for five consecutive months last year against ruthless foreign exploitation. strikes were held this year in many parts of the country. in their struggle against foreign monopoly, the workers often fought back with stones and blocked the roads with trucks. it is only after such valiant struggles that papua new guinea has eventually achieved its independence.

this correspondent has made three visits to the island country since july last year, each visit provided some first hand evidence of the progress made by the nation on its road to independence. a number of colonial officials have been ousted upon strong popular demand. the autonomous government has twice ordered restrictions or even a ban on foreigners' holding some 300 posts in civil service, for their gradual replacements by native-born citizens. some foreign commissioners were already replaced last year, and white "advisers" who plotted splitting activities were ousted this year. we met with some new commissioners or deputy commissioners in lae, madang and mendi, who were confident of their competence to fulfil their duties for the nation. many young intellectuals have replaced foreigners in government institutions. the country is beginning to have its own technical personnel.

in agriculture, the nation is pushing a series of measures to control foreign capital. a government decree enforced last year barred foreigners from directly purchasing coffee from the countryside to engage in monopoly and speculation. it was coffee harvesting season when we visited a village. we saw groups of peasants carrying bags of coffee-beans on their backs and waiting for the trucks of their country's own purchasing company at the highway junction. the government encourages the people to

buy back foreign-owned plantations with collective funds. the peasants also strive to develop grain production. they are engaged in the trial-planting of rice to change the country's single-crop economy left over by the colonialists. we saw rice coming on very well in the country-side. michael somare, chief minister of the autonomous government of papua new guinea, told hsinhua that he hopes "china will send technicians to papua new guinea to exchange experience in the cultivation of crops." animal-husbandry has developed as well. in the financial and monetary field, papua new guinea began to issue its own currency -- kina on april 19th 1975, to get rid of foreign control. celebrations were held all over the country for that occasion.

but, as a report of the government of papua new guinea has pointed out: "at present in papua new guinea, the economic supremacy is still mainly in the hands of foreign companies." it was revealed that half of the agricultural output goes to foreign farmers and plantation owners, who account for only 1.5 per cent of the population in the country. foreign capital has grabbed 95 per cent of the profits of the country's industry and commerce. foreign monopoly enterprises gained rights to prospect and drill for minerals on 48 per cent of the country's territory. visiting a copper mine managed by a transnational corporation in bougainville, we saw the workers sweating all over under the blazing sun in a surface mine full of dust, while the foreign bosses drinking iced champagne in their air-conditioned office called the "pink palace". profits for the transnational corporation exceeded 158 million australian dollars in 1973-1974. but the wages of the aboriginal workers range only from 7 to 17 australian dollars a week, one-tenth to one-twentieth of the wages of white workers. in the western highland, we saw the local agricutural workers, who were in rags, working hard in the tea bushes with the white plantation-owner watching over them in a rattan chair on the veranda of his house. these workers lived in simple huts and cottages, wage subsisting on 6 or 7 australian dollars a week. in face of such a situation, chief minister michael somare pointed out that "our resources belong to our people" and that "our aim is economic independence". minister for defence, foreign relations and trade maori kiki declared that the colonialists "must understand that they can no longer continue to dominate this country and its economy". the people of papua new guinea are still confronted with an arduous task for real political and economic independence. the old colonialist forces are far from being eradicated. on the other hand the new colonialist forces are casting their covetous eyes on papua new guinea which is of strategic importance and rich in natural resources. that superpower which flaunts the signboard of "socialism" is trying especially hard to worm its way into this country. not long ago, soviet ambassador to australia alexander basov scurried to papua new guinea where he engaged in peace fraud and promised "generous aid". soviet ships under

the banner of "scientific research" have been frequently plying the territorial waters of papua new guinea. a friend in papua new guinea told us that a soviet ship once arrived in an island in the far east end of the country where no people live. the soviets even landed on the island and planted a soviet flag there. this fully reveals the wolfish ambitions of the soviet social-imperialists.

friendly exchanges between the peoples of papua new guinea and china started long ago. they have common sufferings. during the second world war when the japanese militarists occupied papua new guinea, local people together with chinese residents, old and young, went to forest-clad mountains to take refugee. they helped one another like one family, knocking up shelters and reclaiming waste land. the young people joined the anti-japanese war and shed their blood together. a villager in lae told us a moving story: once in a deep mountain, a chinese resident was shot and wounded during an air raid by an enemy plane. finding him on the road side, the villager's uncle carried him on the shoulder to where he lived after overcoming all difficulties. the papua new guinea friend said: although separated far away by the vast ocean, our two peoples are closely linked together and have friendly feelings towards each other.

the recent years witnessed a rapid increase in the governmental and non-governmental exchanges between china and papua new guinea. this has helped further promote the development of relations between the two countries and understanding between their people. at the beginning of this year, minister maori kiki paid a successful visit to china and, after his return, he made a report on his china tour before an unprecedented big crowd in the university of papua new guinea.

every time we visited the country, we were deeply impressed by the people's eagerness to know about new china and their warm hospitality towards the chinese people. both china and papua new guinea belong to the third world. with the independence of papua new guinea it is hoped that the friendly relations between the two countries and peoples will grow steadily.

CHINA AND PORTUGAL

Workers' Delegation of Communist Party of Portugal (M-L) Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1975)

the eight-member workers' delegation of the communist party of portugal (marxist-leninist) led by vasco ramos left here for home by air this evening. while in china, the delegation visited peking, shanghai, changsha, shaoshan and tachai and was warmly welcomed by local people.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Friend Leaves Peking for Korea

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1975)

sumathipala jayawardene, joint secretary of the freedom party of sri lanka, wound up his visit to china and left here today for a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

seeing him off at the airport were kuo tung-chun, leading member of a department concerned, and li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the korean embassy here.

the sri lanka friend visited industrial and educational units and toured places of historical interest in peking, and visited the shashihyu production brigade in tsunhua county of north china's hopei province.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Guest Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1975)

hsieh li, leading member of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs, this afternoon met and hosted a dinner in honour of friedrich wahlen, former head of the department of political affairs of the swiss confederation. they had a friendly conversation.

attending the dinner were chi tsung-hua, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry, and francis pianca, charge d'affaires ad interim of the swiss embassy here.

friedrich wahlen arrived in peking yesterday for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

Chinese Pavilion Opens in Switzerland

(NCNA-English Geneva, Sept. 15, 1975)

the chinese pavilion shown in the swiss national exhibition in lausanne formally opened this morning and today was observed as the "day of china" of the exhibition.

wang yao-ting, head of the delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade now on a friendly visit in the country, presided over the opening ceremony. a reception was given in the pavilion by wang tsien-pang, chinese charge d'affaires ad interim to switzerland, and cheng chih-tsien, director of the chinese pavilion.

the reception was attended by more than 500 guests, including high-ranking swiss government officials and well-known people from various circles. also present were diplomatic envoys of other countries.

with keen interest, the guests were shown around the chinese pavilion.

this evening, the government of the canton of vaud, the municipality of lausanne and the swiss national exhibition gave a dinner for china's formal participation in the exhibition.

in their speeches at the dinner, delamuraz, mayor of lausanne, and wang yao-ting expressed the conviction that the show of the chinese pavilion would make contribution to the strengthening of the friendship and mutual understanding between the chinese and swiss peoples and to the development of trade and economic relations between the two countries.

CHINA AND TANZANIA AND ZAMBIA

Government Delegations of China, Tanzania and Zambia Hold Talks on Tanzania-Zambia Railway

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16. 1975)

the government delegations of china, tanzania and zambia held the seventh round of talks on the tanzania-zambia railway here today.

the talks proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

among those taking part in the talks on the tanzanian side were a.c. tandau, minister of communications and transport, a.c. msuya, minister of finance, and o.m. muhaji, minister of home affairs.

among those taking part in the talks on the zambian side were n.s. mulenga, minister of power, transport and works, a.b. chikwanda, minister of finance, and a.m. milner, minister of home affairs, and h.y. mwale, minister of state for contingent plan in the president's office.

among those taking part in the talks on the chinese side were minister fang yi and vice-minister chen mu-hua of economic relations with foreign countries and su chieh, vice-minister of railways.

officials of tha tazara authority were also present on the occasion.

CHINA AND THAILAND

NPC Vice Chairman Tan Chen-lin Meets Royal Family Delegation from Thailand

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1975)

tan chen-lin, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a friendly conversation here this morning with all members of the thai royal family delegation headed by princess siriratna diskul.

among the members present at the meeting were princess chandra svasti, princess induratana sarasas, princess pilailekha diskul, princess abbhasrabha devakul, prince ajavadis diskul, princess raohinawadee kambhu, prince gustavus chakrabandh, princess titaya chakrabandh and princess soieraya bhanubhandhu yugala.

present on the occasion were members of the standing committee of the national people's congress lin chiao-chih, yu ai-feng and tseng sheng, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs chou chiu-yeh, and leading members of departments concerned cheng jui-sheng, hsing jen-hsien and ma chia-chun.

vice-chairman tan chen-lin gave a dinner in honour of the distinguished thai guests after the meeting.

CHINA AND TURKEY

Chu Teh's Message of Sympathy on Earthquake in Turkey

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1975)

chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china, today sent a message to fahri s. koruturk, president of the republic of turkey, expressing deep sympathy and solicitude on the strong earthquake in that country. the message follows:

shocked to learn of the strong earthquake in southeastern turkey, causing enormous losses to local inhabitants. on behalf of the chinese government and people, i wish to express our deep sympathy and solicitude to you and, through you, to the people of the afflicted area in turkey.

China Red Cross Society's Message of Sympathy on Earthquake in Turkey

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1975)

the red cross society of china has sent a message of sympathy to the turkish red crescent society to express sincere solicitude to the earthquake-afflicted people in that country. the message reads:

"we are deeply concerned to learn that an earthquake took place in southeastern turkey, causing losses to local inhabitants. the red cross society of china has decided to donate your society with 100,000 yuan (rmb) in cash to help the people of the afflicted area tide over their temporary difficulties. please convey to them our sincere solicitude."

CHINA AND US

Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs Observations on US Side's One-Sided Announcement of Cancellation of the Visit to China by the US Mayors' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1975)

observations were made by the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs today on the one-sided announcement by the u.s. side of the cancellation of the u.s. mayors' delegation's scheduled visit to china. the full text of the observations reads as follows:

under the bilateral exchange program for 1975 agreed on by the chinese and u.s. sides, the delegation of mayors of the united states was scheduled to visit china in september as the guests of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs. on learning of the inclusion of the mayor of san juan, puerto rico, in the official list of the members of the delegation submitted by the u.s. side, we pointed out to the u.s. side in the spirit of consultation that, in view of the special situation of puerto rico, it would be inappropriate for the mayor of san juan to participate in the u.s. mayors' delegation to visit china; we found it inconvenient to receive him and requested the u.s. side to substitute him with someone else. we had hoped that the u.s. side would bypass the problem by a substitution so that the delegation could come as scheduled. however, the u.s. side unreasonably clung to its own idea, refused a

substitution and wanted to impose an unacceptable proposition on the chinese side. what is more, it has now gone further and issued an announcement, one-sidedly making public the cancellation of the visit and directing groundless charges against the chinese authorities. we cannot but express our regret at this.

the u.s. announcement charges that the chinese decision links the visit of the delegation to the question of the status of puerto rico and introduces a political element into non-governmental exchanges and that it is not in keeping with the spirit of the shanghai communique. this can only be regarded as a pretext for self-justification. it was none other than the u.s. side that provoked this political dispute by including the mayor of san juan, puerto rico in the list of the delegation, not to mention the fact that the scheduled visit of the u.s. mayors' delegation was itself an act with political implications.

the announcement asserts that the chinese side is interfering with the right of the u.s. side to select the members of its own delegation. this is even more untenable. it ought to be clear to the u.s. side that in the exchange of visits between countries each side should naturally seek the other's concurrence in the selection of candidates. for one side to claim that the other side must accept whatever list of candidates it submits is to impose its will on the other side. obviously, it is inappropriate and not in keeping with the spirit of the shanghai communique to cling to that position in the relations between the two sovereign states of china and the united states.

we believe that provided the u.s. side acts in keeping with the spirit of the shanghai communique, the china visit of a delegation of mayors of the united states will ultimately take place and other exchanges between china and the united states will proceed smoothly.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Meets Franz-Josef Strauss

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1975)

yao yi-lin, vice-minister of foreign trade, met with franz-josef strauss, chairman of the christian social union of the federal republic of germany, and his party here today. in a friendly atmosphere, they held talks on the expansion of bilateral trade.

present on the occasion were hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and tobias tafel, commercial attache of the embassy of the federal republic of germany here.

hsiao fang-chou feted the guests here this evening in the name of wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

CHINA AND WESTERN SAMOA

Prime Minister of Western Samoa Receives Chinese Ambassador to New Zealand

(NCNA-English Port Moresby, Sept. 16, 1975)

tupua tamassese leolofi the fourth, prime minister of western samoa, now visiting papua new guinea, received here today pei tsien-chang, official representative of the people's republic of china and chinese ambassador to new zealand, and had a friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND YEMEN (YAR)

Prime Minister of Yemen Arab Republic Receives
Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I.

(NCNA-English Sanaa, Sept. 15, 1975)

abdul-aziz abdul-ghani, member of the command council of the yemen arab republic and prime minister of the government, received charge d'affaires ad interim li kuang of the chinese embassy in his office today. they had a friendly talk.

li kuang conveyed to the yemeni government the chinese government and people's solicitude on yemen's flood. he told the prime minister that the red cross society of china has decided to donate to the afflicted people cotton blankets, cotton cloth, knit wear and medicines.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Minister of Education Meets, Fetes
Zambian Education Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1975)

chinese minister of education chou jung-hsin, met and feted here at noon today the zambian education delegation led by minister of education f.m. mulikita.

zambian ambassador to china andreya sylvester masiye was present on both occasions.

on hand were chang wei, yin shang-chih, sung kuo-ching and hu shu-chih, leading members of departments concerned.

at the luncheon, minister chou jung-hsin and minister f.m. mulikita proposed toasts to the constant development of the friendship between the two peoples of china and zambia, including the educationists.

the delegation arrived in peking yesterday for a friendly visit at the invitation of the chinese ministry of education.

Zambian United National Independence Party Secretary-General and Wife Give Grand Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 16, 1975)

alexander grey zulu, secretary-general of the united national independence party of zambia, and his wife gave a grand reciprocal banquet in the great hall of the people here this evening.

among the guests were vice-premier li hsien-nien and his wife lin chia-mei, ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and leading members of departments concerned.

the national flags of china and zambia were hung side by side in the banquet hall.

secretary-general zulu and vice-premier li hsien-nien proposed toasts at the banquet which was filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship between china and zambia.

in his toast, secretary-general zulu warmly praised the impressive victories scored by the gallant and revolutionary peoples of the third world against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

he said: "these are successes of which members of the third world have reason to be proud. but they also serve to sharpen our awareness that imperialism and colonialism die hard, and that we still have a long way to go before the international community is rid of these evils."

speaking on the african situation, secretary-general zulu said: "a number of african countries over the last year or so have joined our ranks in the organisation of african unity, the non-aligned movement and the united nations as independent and sovereign states."

"however," he continued, "the war against imperialism and colonialism in southern africa is far from won."

speaking on the angolan situation, the secretary-general said: "we know that the people of angola want independence; we know that they want peace and that they want to develop their mineral-rich country. but they have not been left free to determine their own destiny. there is too much interference from outside. the big powers are at their sadistic imperialistic game again. they have sown the seeds of discord amongst the angolan people, and now they are happily fishing in troubled waters, as innocent blood is being shed.

"it is our view that, left alone, the leaders of the three liberation movements would quickly and quietly

sort out their differences." he pointed out: "one superpower especially nas of late been pumping a lot of arms and ammunition into angola to perpetuate civil strife there. indeed, it is tragic that this superpower is supplying deadly weapons like armoured cars and sam missiles to one of the liberation movements which it never supplied during the fifteen long years of the angolan people's struggle against portuguese colonialism. it is, in our view, this interference in the angolan situation that has made reconciliation between the liberation movements impossible." "we sincerely hope that our angolan brothers and sisters will quickly come round to the realisation that they are being manipulated by outside forces to their own detriment, and therefore they should mend their fences. the african revolution must continue, and we know it will, whether the imperialists like it or not," he said.

he said: "zambian considers it her moral obligation and international commitment to give aid, in whatever way possible, to our brothers and sisters who are still struggling to shake off the yoke of imperialism and colonialism. we are a poor and young country, but we have, i believe, played our full part in the struggle for political emancipation. apart from rendering financial, material and other forms of assistance to liberation movements, zambia has striven tooth and nail to implement, to the letter, the lusaka manifesto on southern africa".

secretary-general zulu pointed out that as a member of the developing third world, zambia is constantly being exploited by the developed countries.

"i like to believe," he said in conclusion, "that our future lies in our own hands -- in self-reliance. we must develop our own industries and step up trade amongst ourselves. i am glad that your country in this respect provides us with an inspiring model of a developing country. by the sheer hard work and enterprise of its people, the people's republic of china has developed a self-sustaining economy."

in his toast, vice-premier li hsien-nien said: "during your stay in peking, chairman chu teh of the standing committee of the national people's congress had a cordial meeting with your honour and members of the delegation. in the last few days, we had a friendly and candid exchange of views on international issues of common concern and on further developing the relations between our two countries. this is conducive to enhancing the mutual understanding and friendly cooperation between the two countries. the five principles of peaceful coexistence and the common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism form the solid basis on which to develop the friendly relations between china and zambia. with the joint efforts of the two sides,

the friendly relations and cooperation between china and zambia will grow stronger and develop continuously.

"both china and africa belong to the third world. the struggle carried on by the great african people against imperialism, colonialism, hegemonism, zionism and white racism constitutes a great support and encouragement to the chinese people. we are glad to note that the azanian, zimbabwean and namibian peoples are carrying on in an ever more deep-going way struggles in various forms, armed struggle included. we wish that the great african people get united and strive to win greater victories."

the chinese vice-premier asked secretary-general zulu and the other distinguished guests, upon their return, to convey to the zambian people the chinese people's friendly greetings and respects.

the national anthems of china and zambia were played after their toasts.

present at the banquet were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress wang tao-yi and chin tsu-min; and

leading members of government departments, the chinese people's liberation army and the peking municipal revolutionary committee peng shao-hui, chen chieh, li ke, hao chung-shin, tu hsing-yuan, su chieh, chen hsi-yu, huang shu-tse, hsia chih-hsu, huang ching-hsi, chang wei-min, li ching-chuan, wang yu-ching, lu ying, miao hai-ling, wang shou-jen, pan fei, wang shou-hsiang, yang shou-shan, fu yu-fang and li chin-hua, and chinese ambassador to zambia li chiang-fen.

present were the visiting tanzanian government delegation led by a.c. tandau, minister of communications and transport, the zambian government delegation led by n.s. mulenga, minister of power, transport and works, the zambian education delegation led by minister of education f.m. mulikita, the zambian trade delegation, all members of the zambian goodwill delegation, zambian ambassador to china andreya s. masiye and his wife, and diplomatic officials of the zambian embassy here.

diplomatic envoys of african countries to china were present.

secretary-general alexander grey zulu and other distinguished zambian guests visited the peking timber mill this morning in the company of li ke, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

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* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF WATER MARGIN

See Through the True Features of Capitulationists

by

Hsia Chi-sheng (夏际胜), secretary of the Party branch of the Hsiachiats'un production brigade, Tungfeng Commune, Ch'üfu County, Shantung Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Sept. 17, 1975)

This book Water Margin recklessly adds a veneer of gold to the face of Sung Chiang in order to disguise him as an hero of peasant uprisings. However, the repulsive features of a capitulationist cannot be covered up.

Sung Chiang comes of a feudal landlord family. He leads a parasitic life and squanders money like dirt.

This capitulationist Sung Chiang draws his belly of evil ideas from the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. "Educated in Confucianism when he was young" he "studied the classics and history" and all his life regarded the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius as dogma. Since the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius propagate benevolence, righteousness, loyalty and filial piety, Sung Chiang always takes benevolence, righteousness, loyalty and filial piety as the norms of his conduct. He confesses, "All my life I stand only for 'loyalty and justice' and have never gone against my conscience. .... Even though the imperial court has let me down, I am still loyal and will not let the imperial court down." He again and again advertises that the emperor of Great Sung "is extremely holy and wise" and slanders the rebellion of the peasants against feudal rule as "a high crime against Heaven." He regards filial piety to his landlord father as the loftiest of things second only to loyalty to the emperor. On his way to Liangshan, hearing the false report that his father "has died of illness," he beats his chest, bursts out crying and hurries home immediately. He is truely a faithful disciple of Confucius.

A poisonous vine bears poisonous gourds. A certain kind of ideology leads to a certain kind of action. After he goes to Liangshan, Sung Chiang tampers with the revolutionary slogan, changes the revolutionary program, and uses a capitulationist line based on the ideological foundation of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius in place of the correct line of solidarity for rebellion of the insurgent forces of the peasants. Just as Chairman Mao has pointed out, "Sung Chiang pushes capitulationism, practices revisionism, changes Ch'ao's Chü-i Hall / Chamber of Assembly for Justice/ to Chung-i Hall /Hall of Loyalty and Justice/, and accepts the offer of amnesty and enlistment." After accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment, he goes to fight Fang La. Even when he is about to die, for the sake of preventing the former leaders of Liangshan from gathering together again for another uprising, he personally poisons to death his "sworn brother" Li K'uei with poisoned wine.

Sung Chiang is such a pious scion of the landlord class and despicable capitulationist. However, some commentaries on Water Margin have made every effort to embellish and eulogize this Sung Chiang. Some praise him for the virtue of "thinking little of his fortune in his enthusiasm for justice" and "helping those in danger and giving relief to those in distress." Some claim that after going to Liangshan Sung Chiang "has done a series of good deeds for the people." Some attribute Sung Chiang's capitulation to "the limitations of the peasants." All these allegations are wrong.

The allegations that he "thinks little of his fortune in his enthusiasm for justice" and "helps in danger and gives relief to those in distress" are all trash fabricated by the author for hoodwinking people. In the feudal society, the landlords and the peasants are enemies and opponents and the relationships between them are those of the oppressors and the oppressed, and the exploiters and the exploited. The landlord definitely will not "part with their wealth" to the peasants in "their enthusiasm for justice," nor will they "help" the peasants "in danger" or "give relief" to the peasants "in distress." Then why is Sung Chiang praised in Water Margin for "thinking little of his fortune in his enthusiasm for justice" and "helping those in danger and giving relief to those in distress"? In the first place the fortune in Sung Chiang's hands is not earned with his own labor, and the gold, silver and wealth he gives as alms are all derived through exploiting the working people. In the second place, Sung Chiang goes after laurels and gains, and "his thinging little of his fortune in his enthusiasm for justice and his helping those in danger and giving relief to those in distress" is but for winning the hearts of others in his quest for gain, fame and power. It is precisely by means of "thinking little of his fortune in his enthusiasm for justice" and "helping those in danger and giving relief to those in distress" that Sung Chiang has won the praises and support of some people.

The claim that "he has done a series of good deeds for the people" has confused right and wrong. Sung Chiang has to go to Liangshan because, persecuted by the magistrate Ts'ao Chiu and others, he at that time has no where else to go except to "make temporary use of the body of water" "to take refuge." Although he also opposes the corrupt officials, the struggle between him and the corrupt officials is only the dog-eat-dog struggle within the landlord class which cannot be confused with the class

struggle between the insurgent peasant army and the feudal ruling class. Everything Sung Chiang did at Liangshan revolved around the "offer of amnesty and enlistment" and he pushed a capitulationist line and carried out a series of acts of betrayal. After capitulating to the imperial court, he suppressed other peasant uprisings. Sung Chiang accomplished what the emperor was unable to accomplish and played a function which the greedy and corrupt officials could not play. If it is said that Sung Chiang did something after going to Liangshan, then he perpetrated a series of criminal deeds against the people for the betrayal of the revolution.

It is alleged that Sung Chiang's capitulation is caused by "the limitations of the peasants." This fundamentally does not hold water. Sung Chiang is a landlord element who wormed his way into the insurgent forces of the peasants. His reactionary class stand determined that he was required to kneel before the emperor and wholeheartedly defend the emperor and the whole feudal system. When the contradiction between Sung Chiang and the greedy and corrupt officials became acute, he made use of the insurgent peasant army to take action against the greedy officials. However, the moment the peasant revolution constituted a definite threat to the rule of the landlord class, he naturally betrayed the revolution. How could such acts of mutiny and betrayal against the revolution be described as "the limitations of the peasants"? Although the peasant revolutions in the Chinese feudal society again and again, hundreds of peasants uprisings an endless succession of peasant wars pushed history forward. Defeat after waging an unyielding struggle and capitulation for the sake of becoming an official are two different things entirely. The attribution of Sung Chiang's capitulation to "the limitations of the peasants" is a calumniation of the peasantry.

Sham is sham and the mask must be stripped off. The capitulationist Sung Chiang in Water Margin has been disguised by the author as a "hero of peasant revolution." Now we must completely strip away this mask of Sung Chiang and criticize his capitulationist line.

* * *

Words of Advice Show His True Form

by

Hsüeh Yüan (薛元), of the May-7 workers' college,
Peking People's Machine Works

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Sept. 17, 1975)

When Sung Chiang sends Wu Sung off to the Two Dragons Mountain, he gives him this lengthy piece of "parting words of advice": "My brother, you had better go your own way from here, and get there as quickly as possible. When you become a brigand, try avoid drinking too much wine. If an offer of amnesty and enlistment should come from the court, I hope that you will urge and advice Lu Chih-shen and Yang Chih to capitulate. Later on, if you are sent to the frontier, you can accomplish meritorious deeds with the sword and the spear for the emperor and win glory for your wife and security for your children. You can get a good name and have your actions recorded in history so that your life will not have been lived in vain. I have no ability, and although I am loyal, there is no hope of promotion for me. You are a brave hero, and can do great things yet...."

There are three main contents in these words of advice from Sung Chiang. First, he advises Wu Sung to avoid drinking too much wine. Second, he points out the "future" to Wu Sung. Finally, he teaches Wu Sung the secret of betraying one's principle for glory.

Why does Sung Chiang advise Wu Sung to avoid "drinking too much wine"? Wu Sung has spoken to Sung Chiang of his own experience in killing a tiger at Chingyang Ridge and killing the tyrant Hsi-men Ch'ing. Wu Sung has said, "Without wine I have no courage." Once filled with wine, Wu Sung becomes bold and courageous. It is precisely because of this that Sung Chiang advises Wu Sung to "avoid drinking too much wine." Sung Chiang knows very well that if a straightforward but quick-tempered man like Wu Sung should "get drunk" he might do things detrimental to the landlord class. So he cautions Wu once more, "Don't forget what I have just said my brother. Avoid drinking too much wine and take good care of yourself!"

What is the "future" Sung Chiang points out to Wu Sung? In the words of Sung Chiang, it is to "win glory for your wife and security for your children, so that you can get a good name and have your actions recorded in history." To achieve this "future," he has to do "great things" for the feudal ruling classes. In Sung Chiang's eyes, gathering a mob to stage an uprising means "becoming bandits" and is disgraceful, while serving the reactionary rulers faithfully is a "great undertaking" and is glorious. The object of Sung Chiang in peddling this set of reactionary view or "future prospects" is to entice the insurgent peasant army into abandoning the prospects of overthrowing feudal rule and winning victories for the peasant uprising, and striving for the "prospects" of becoming vassals of the feudal rulers.

What is the secret of betraying one's principle for glory which Sung Chiang imparts to Wu Sung? He shamelessly instigates Wu Sung "to urge and advise Lu Chih-sheng and Yang Chih to capitulate." Here, Sung Chiang clearly uses the word "capitulation." Capitulate first and then risk your life with "the sword and the spear" for the court, and eventually attain high ranks and acquire great wealth, and leave your name in history. This is the secret of betraying one's principle for glory which Sung Chiang imparts to Wu Sung. This is what he himself has done.

From these "words of advice," it can be seen that the stand of Sung Chiang is the stand of the landlord class, that his ideal is the ideal of the landlord class, and that his tactic is to worm his way into the insurgent peasant ranks and betray the peasant revolution. Among the many principles pushed by Sung Chiang in his capitulationist line at Liangshan, many are already shown in these "words of advice" long before his departure for the mountain stronghold.

* * *

MOBILE OPERA TROUPES

Reform the Stage and Head for Mountainous and Rural Areas

by

the Miniature Plays Presentation Team of Shantung Province

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Sept. 13, 1975)

Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, more and more county opera troupes have headed for mountainous and rural areas and used shouldering poles or carts to bring revolutionary literature and art to the doorsteps of the poor and lower-middle peasants. In this connection, the Peking Opera Troupe of Anch'iu County of our province has done a good job. If a county opera troupe has already done so, what should the provincial opera troupe do? In the wave of enthusiasm for the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, led by the provincial Party committee, we have studied the experience of the Peking opera troupe of Anch'iu county, set up a "mobile stage," and strive to bring revolutionary culture and art to factories and mines, rural areas and company units.

This "mobile stage" adopts "ingenious sets", "collapsible stage properties" and "new lighting." It has the salient feature of being handy and simple for adoption. Our miniature plays presentation team is organized with the Lü Opera Troupe of the province as the mainstay. In the past, the sets and stage properties for three miniature plays had to be loaded on three or four trucks and packed in over 100 cases, and much power was consumed. Now the "mobile stage" brings along its own generator. This together with other sets and stage properties can be loaded on one truck, and the power consumed is equivalent to two spotlights on a big stage. In the past, it took two days to set up a stage, but at present, it takes only 20 minutes to set up a stage on a piece of flat ground and put the players on the stage. Practice shows that the "mobile stage" has created favorable conditions for the provincial level opera troupe to head for mountainous and rural areas and bring plays to the doorsteps of the audience.

In the past, our opera troupes were "unwilling to go downward when called to, unable to go downward when desiring to do so and unable to make a long stay after going downward." At present, with the "mobile stage," the situation of too many players, too large an orchestra, too many heavy sets and excessive consumption of power has changed, thus enabling a big opera troupe to become "small" and lightly and simply equipped. It can be brought by shoulder poles or handcarts up a high mountain or to a remote and outlying village.

The equipment of "the mobile stage" is not only simple but also complete, and can insure the quality of performance. Performance quality is a major problem worthy of note. In the past, whenever mention is made of heading for mountainous and rural areas some people would pay no attention to the quality of performance, and thought that it would do the masses more than justice to just let them see the play. This way of thinking is wrong. The comrades holding this view have not actually and really embraced the idea of completely and thoroughly serving the workers, peasants and soldiers. We revolutionary literary and art workers not only must adopt all ways and means to create conditions for sending plays downward to let the masses see them but also must strive to improve the quality of performances, to give the masses satisfaction so as to give better play to the combat role of revolutionary literature and art.

The birth and growth of any new thing has to go through a difficult and a tortuous process. "The mobile stage" is no exception. The great majority of cultural and artistic workers welcome this reform but there are also some people who show disapproval. They say that: "with 'the mobile stage', we would have to make rounds in the mountain valleys month after month, and year after year." They are unwilling to lead a life of hard struggle.

To counter this ideological problem, we organize everyone to study "Talks at the Yenan Forum on Literature and Art." Chairman Mao teaches us: "All our literature and art are for the masses of the people, and in the first place for the workers, peasants and soldiers; they are created for the workers, peasants and soldiers and are for their use." We revolutionary literary and art workers should at all times bear in mind the workers, peasants and soldiers and do everything for the workers, peasants and soldiers.

The broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers have year in and year out fought on the forefront of the three major revolutionary movements and worked vigorously day and night for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the improvement of the national economy. In comparison with what they have done, it is nothing for us to do some mountain climbing and walking. Since the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers cherish the revolutionary model plays and crave for rich cultural life, do we have the right to stay with peace of mind in a big city or a big theater, and ignore the call of the workers, peasants and soldiers?

In the past, the black line in literature and line firmly kept our provincial and municipal opera troupes into the big cities and theaters, thus severing us from the workers and peasants and from the seething life of revolutionary struggle. Today, should we not actively create conditions and plunge ourselves into the midst of the worker-peasant-soldier masses? Through study, all have unified their thinking and come further to understand that the popularization of the "mobile stage" is not merely a technical reform, but also useful for more properly adhering to the orientation of literature and art to serve the workers,

peasants and soldiers and building up the literary and art ranks ideologically. Only with the idea of serving the workers, peasants and soldiers established in our minds can "the mobile stage" stand firmly on the socialist cultural battlefront.

Practice shows that the bringing of the "mobile stage" by the provincial and municipal opera troupes to the mountainous and rural areas benefits the better occupation of the cultural battle front in urban and rural areas, the narrowing of the three major differences, the ideological revolutionization of literary workers and the exercise of the all-round dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in the realm of the superstructure.

Our miniature plays presentation team has not devoted a long time to the study and use of the "mobile stage" of the Anch'iu County Peking Opera Troupe and has not staged many performances for the workers, peasants and soldiers. But since we have taken the first step, we are determined to unswervingly follow this course. We are determined to bring plays to the factories and mines, the countryside and company units, to transform our world outlook in the heated life of struggle of the workers, peasants and soldiers and to fight for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

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INTEGRATION OF CHINESE TRADITIONAL MEDICINE AND WESTERN MEDICINE

Accelerate the Pace of Integration of Chinese Traditional Medicine and Western Medicine

by

Wei Sheng (韦 生)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao Aug. 16, 1975)

To accelrate the pace of integration of Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine is an important aspect in pushing forward the revolution in public health. Can the pace be accelerated? The experience of some areas shows that this is entirely possible. The key lies in the adequate understanding of the leadership on this question and the correct attitude and effective measures adopted by it.

The integration of Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine is an important component of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in public health. It is a major issue bearing on what road is followed and whom are served by our medicine and pharmacology. It cannot be treated lightly. Chairman Mao pointed out long ago the need of combining the knowledge of Chinese traditional medicine and and pharmacology with the knowledge of Western medicine and pharmacology to create a unified new school of medicine and pharmacology for China. Therefore, we cannot trail behind the Western bourgeoisie at a snail's pace, nor can we stand still at the level of our predecessors, but must take the road of developing our own medicine and pharmacology. This road is the road of integration of Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine. Adherence to this road not only can solve the question of prevention and treatment of disease for the 800 million people of China and especially the 700 million peasants for improving the health of the people but also can make a bigger contribution toward mankind. We must study the question of integration of Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine from the plane of orientation and the line and assume a really serious atttitude toward it. We must also take the countryside as the main base, and organize the relevant personnel to undergo repeated practice, seriously sum up experience, and properly effect the integration of Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine.

On the question of integration of Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine, all along there has been the struggle between two ways of thinking and the two lines. Should we acknowledge that the Chinese traditional medicine and pharmacology is a great treasurehouse and tap this treasurehouse with unflagging efforts for improvement, or should we worship things foreign and modern and ignore the precious heritage of our Motherland's medicine and pharmacology? Should we energetically implement the Party's policy on Chinese traditional medicine and give full play to the role of Chinese traditional medicine or should we slight and repudiate Chinese traditional medicine? Should we take the combination of Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine as a road indispensable to the creation of China's unified new school of medicine and

pharmacology and hence adopt effective measures to bring about the genuine integration of the two or should we merely give lip service to integration without actually bringing about integration? These ideas must be solved in struggle. At present, the most important ideological resistance still lies in the skeptical attitude assumed toward Chinese traditional medicine. We must continuously criticize the revisionist line in public health, criticize the slavish comprador philosophy and the doctrine of trailing behind at a snail's pace, and overcome the erroneous idea to slight and discriminate against the Motherland's medicine and pharmacology.

The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything. Only by acquiring a correct understanding and correctly orienting the attitude can we really strengthen leadership and put the task of combining Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine on the agenda of the Party committee. To this end, we must seriously sum up experience and make penetrating investigations and studies. For instance, why are Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine integrated at a faster rate in some areas and some units, and what is their good experience? What is the main cause of the slow progress in many areas? How to properly organize practitioners of Western medicine to learn from practitioners of Chinese traditional medicine and especially the experienced practitioners of Western medicine to set the pace in learning and application? Why is it that some people do not put into practice what they have learned on their return? What are the experiences of various study classes for practitioners of Western medicine to learn from practitioners of Chinese traditional medicine? Why are some run properly and some not? How has the Party's policy on Chinese traditional medicine been implemented? What are those problems that urgently need to be solved in the training of a new force for the practice of Chinese traditional medicine and in the consolidation and inheritance of the medical experience of veteran practitioners of Chinese traditional medicine? How have the results in the combination of Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine been popularized? All these must be seriously clarified before we can keep the whole situation in mind and lay hold of typical examples.

To accelerate the pace of integration of Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine, it is imperative to formulate positive and practical plans. It is necessary to have long-range plans covering a longer period as well as plans for implementation every year. In this way, the leadership and the masses can have a clearer target to fight for within a given period. This also facilitates supervision and examination. Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, various areas have cited some typical examples in properly combining Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine. We must more properly sum up their experience for popularization. Those units and individuals credited with achievements in firmly following the road of combining Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine should be cited so as to encourage them to make continuous progress.

We believe that under the guidance of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, so long as the direction is clear, the ideological

lineis correctly oriented and leadership is effectively strengthened, the pace of integration of Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine can surely be accelerated, and Chairman Mao's great ideal of creating a unified new school of medicine and pharmacology for our country can surely be realized at an early date!

* * *

Correctly Orient the Line and Persist in Integrating Chinese Traditional Medicine with Western Medicine

by

Wu Hsien-chung (吴咸中)
Deputy Secretary of the Party and Vice Chairman of the Revolutionary Committee of the Nank'ai Hospital, Tientsin Municipality

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, Aug. 16, 1975)

Since the start of work to integrate Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine in 1963, our Nank'ai Hospital has persevered in it for 12 years. Due to interference from the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and the influence of the force of old habit, the struggle between two lines and two ways of thinking is very violent and every forward step is beset with struggle. To adhere to the orientation of integration of Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine, or to worship things modern and foreign and keep on trailing behind the Western bourgeoisie at a snail's pace--this is an important aspect of the struggle.

What kind of attitude should be adopted toward Chinese traditional medicine? Should it be affirmed or negated? This is the first question encountered by us. Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, some people said: "There is still a question mark in whether Chinese traditional medicine is a treasure or just herbs." Others also said: "Medical treatment by Chinese traditional medicine has no foundation" and is also unable to clearly explain things." Influenced by these erroneous ideas, many practitioners of Western medicine were full of misgivings when they learned Chinese traditional medicine. They were afraid of being described as "retrogressive," of "doing something not worth the effort" and of "losing the knife without getting hold of any treasure." The Party committee analyzed the state of thinking of the medical workers and were of the opinion that without overcoming these ideological obstacles, the integration of Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine could hardly move a step. Therefore, we organized the medical workers to study the Party's policy on Chinese traditional medicine and the various instructions bearing on the integration of Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine. However, due to the low line awareness of our leadership plus repeated interference from the revisionist line at that time, the ideological problem was still not properly solved after things were studied a number of times, and work to integrate Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine made slow progress.

After the great cultural revolution, the Party committee raised its awareness of the two-line struggle. When conducting education in the Party's basic line for medical workers, we took the study of Chairman Mao's instruction on integration of Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine as an important content for constant and repeated study. Meanwhile, we vigorously grasped class struggle in the ideological sphere, and in conjunction with realities criticized the "slavish comprador philosophy"

and "the doctrine of trailing behind others at a snail's pace." In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we also organized the medical workers to study the influence of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism on the development of medicine and pharmacology in China, to study the practice of cultural aggression by imperialism against China, and to dig deep into the class origin and the historical origin of nihilism. Through study and criticism, the broad masses of medical workers deepened their understanding that "Chinese medicine is a great treasurehouse."

Taking the road of integrating Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine to create a unified new medicine for China is a revolution in the sphere of medicine and public health. We must unremittingly overcome obstruction by the force of old habit. Some also give lip service to but keep ideological reservation on the integration of Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine. Or else, they stress the special conditions of themselves or of their department and do not actively carry out work on the combination of Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine. There are also people who hold that the combination of Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine is the business of internal medicine and has nothing to do with surgery. Some people in the leading body also show lack of confidence in integration of Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine.

Later, with the help of the leadership, our Party committee first seriously studied things, and clearly understood that the fundamental aim of combining Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine lies in critically inheriting and developing the medical heritage of the Motherland, striving to improve it on the basis of digging into it, and combining the knowledge of Chinese traditional medicine and pharmacology with the knowledge of Western medicine and pharmacology to create a unified new medicine and pharmacology for China. This is a major issue bearing on taking our own road of development to enable our medicine and pharmacology to make a contribution to mankind, and we cannot take the small world of an individual or a department to look at this question.

Next, we seriously organized the broad masses of medical workers to practice the combination of Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine and to use the results of practice to correctly orient our understanding and raise our consciousness in following the road of combining Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine. At first, we adopted the method of combining Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine to treat acute abdomenal diseases. We used medical herbs and accupuncture to cure a large number of patients. This spared many patients the pain of surgery, and 80 percent of the cases were treated without surgery. This fact effectively criticized the old traditional concept that "Chinese medicine cannot be used to treat acute diseases" and that "surgical cases call for surgery, while cases of internal medicine call for the administering of drugs." Subsequently, continuous progress was made in making combined use of Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine to give medical treatment in internal medicine, gynecology and obstetrics, dermatology, and other branches of medicine involving ulcers, hemorrhoids and anal fistulae thus further unifying knowledge in practice.

In work to combine Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine, we also continuously organized medical workers to go deep into the countryside to give mobile treatment, thus raising understanding of the integration of Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine through the practice of medical treatment in the countryside. There is in our hospital a surgeon who at first had no faith in Chinese medicine and pharmacology, and he learned a little of it just to play along. In the practice of medical treatment in the countryside, he realized that the set of diagnostic and therapeutic methods adopted by the hospital of Western medicine fell far short of the needs of the countryside and the poor and lower-middle peasants. He began to learn to use a needle or a bunch of herbs to treat disease. Once, he had a case of appendicitis to attend to. He tried to give treatment with Chinese medicinal herbs, and after four or five doses, the patient recovered very fast. Thereafter, he seriously studied Chinese traditional medicine. He also read aloud some prescriptions until he could recite them from memory. He combined study with practice and made fast progress.

Through repeated line education and personal practice, many medical personnel of our hospital have switched from skepticism to confidence in Chinese traditional medicine. They have ceased to waver and unswervingly followed the road of combining Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine. A great change has occurred in the whole contingent of medical and health workers, and the situation of integration of Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine is getting better and better.

Another problem we have encountered is whether to practice the combination of Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine in order to gain fame and prestige for the individual, or to serve better the workers, peasants and soldiers and contribute toward the development of our medical science.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, Liu Shao-ch'i and company advocated "vocational work in command" and "technique first" and led some intellectuals astray to go after personal fame and gain. This erroneous way of thinking also found reflection in work to integrate Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine in our hospital. Some people stood scientific research work for the combination of Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine against serving the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. They conducted scientific research behind closed doors, and wanted to become well known by a single move and rise above others.

During the great cultural revolution, the revisionist health line was criticized, and our leading body and the broad masses of medical workers were profoundly educated. Those who originally conducted scientific research behind closed doors also walked out of the hospital and went to the grassroots levels and into the midst of the worker-peasant-soldier masses to combine the prevention and treatment of diseases with scientific research work. A doctor in charge of the internal medicine department in our hospital formerly conducted scientific research behind closed doors

and was able to achieve nothing. Later, he joined the tracheitis prevention and treatment group, and went deep into factories and rural areas to conduct general check ups and treatment. In five years, he revised his treatment proposal eight times, and thought out some laws for coping with the symptoms and for dealing with the trouble at the source. He managed to closely control cases of chronic tracheitis by over 70 percent, thus achieving gratifying results.

After some progress is made in combining Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine, we must persist in making continued progress and improvement, and cannot rest content with the present achievement and stop short. After scoring some achievements in work to integrate Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine in our hospital, some cadres and medical workers for a time became complacent. The Party committee organized studies in time to analyze the situation and look for gaps, thus rectifying this erroneous way of thinking. Especially since the spring of this year, after studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, the various offices and research groups have revised their work plans for combing Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine, and some offices known for their slower progress have also adopted effective measures for accelerating the pace, thus enabling work to integrate Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine in the hospital to take another step forward.

Practice in 12 years makes us deeply realize that the integration of Chinese traditional medicine and Western medicine is an important part of the health revolution. To make constant progressin in this revolution, we must take the Party's basic line as the key link, continuously unfold active ideological struggle, combat the national nihilist idea of worshipping things foreign and modern, and fight the revisionist line. We must also wage struggle against bourgeois ideas and the metaphysical viewpoint in our minds, continuously transform our world outlook and raise our consciousness in following the road of combining Chinese traditional medicine with Western medicine before we can bravely forge ahead and make contribution toward the creation of China's unified new medicine and pharmacology.

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20TH ANNIVERSARY OF SINKIANG AUTONOMOUS REGION

People of Sinkiang Greet 20th Anniversary of Autonomous Region with New Achievements

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Sept. 17, 1975)

the people of various nationalities in sinkiang are busy with preparations for a grand celebration of the 20th anniversary of the autonomous region which coincides with the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china on october 1.

people in all fields of work are honouring the two anniversaries with new achievements.

the commune peasants wrested a good harvest last summer despite severe drought and low temperature; they are expecting a good autumn harvest as well. the herdsmen have achieved good results in animal husbandry. the industrial workers made new advances in july and august after fulfilling their production quotas for the first six months of this year.

the people of various nationalities are studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, educating themselves in the party's basic line, and going all out to make greater contributions. a revolutionary atmosphere of unity and militancy prevails throughout sinkiang.

people of all walks of life in urumchi, capital of the autonomous region, have been decorating the city for the coming festival. huge slogans in the han and uighur languages have made their appearance at people's square and along the city's main streets. they read: "warmly celebrate the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china excl." "warmly celebrate the 20th anniversary of the founding of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region excl." "long live chairman mao, the great leader of the people of all nationalities of china excl." "long live the great unity of the people of all nationalities throughout the country excl." and "heighten our vigilance, defend our motherland excl."

the former liaison office of the eighth route army, the house in which the revolutionary martyr mao tse-min once lived and the memorial centre for chen tan-chiu, mao tse-min, lin chi-lu and other revolutionary martyrs have been renovated. finishing touches are being put to the full-length colour documentary "sinkiang in militant unity". a big exhibition of the achievements of sinkiang over the past 20 years is soon to open. the sinkiang history museum is being prepared for receiving

visitors. a theatrical festival is being held in urumchi by professional and amateur art troupes from various prefectures.

many amateur art troupes are rehearsing theatrical items with national characteristics. streets and lanes in the city have had a thorough clean-up in preparation for the festival.

the people of various nationalities in sinkiang were liberated and became masters of their own destiny in 1949. in accordance with the party's national policy, regional national autonomy was instituted with the founding of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region on october 1, 1955. during the past two decades, particularly during the great proletarian cultural revolution, the people of all nationalities of sinkiang, under the wise leadership of chairman mao and the party central committee, are closely united and have won great victories in socialist revolution and construction, in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat, and in safeguarding the border of the motherland and defending the unity of the country. the workers, peasants and herdsmen have made big advances in the learn-from-tachai movement in agriculture and the learn-from-taching movement in industry.

CITY DOCTORS ASSIGNED TO RURAL AREAS

City Doctors Go to Countryside in Central China Province

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Sept. 17, 1975)

over 8,700 medical workers in hupeh province, central china, have gone from the cities to the rural areas this year. preventing and treating diseases among the peasants and training barefoot doctors and other rural health workers, they are warmly welcomed by the masses.

to carry out chairman mao's instruction, "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas," medical workers from cities and towns have been touring the villages where they revolutionize medical and health work jointly with their rural colleagues and the poor and lower-middle peasants.

medical workers in the province acquired a better understanding of chairman mao's instruction through the study of the theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat

this year, they earnestly applied to join rural medical teams.

assigned to yingshan county in the tapieh mountain area, medical workers from the no. 2 hospital attached to the hupeh medical college volunteered to go to the tsaopan district far from the county town. in three months they ran five courses in internal medicine, gynecology, ophthalmology and e.n.t. (ear, nose and throat) and pharmaceutics for more than 98 local health workers. trained at these classes, eight barefoot doctors in the hunghua commune are able to diagnose common and recurrent diseases and perform minor operations.

five women doctors on a medical team from the wuhan municipal no. 4 hospital and five barefoot doctors conducted a general checkup on gynecological diseases in three production brigades in the yangho commune in yingcheng county. they made more than ten kinds of preparations from local medicinal herbs which were both cheap and effective. combined with operative treatment, these preparations cured most of the patients. the barefoot doctors improved their gynecological skills in the process.

the medical teams also help communes and production brigades develop and consolidate their cooperative medical services. a team from the people's hospital in kucheng county went to six people's communes in the county to conduct propaganda on chairman mao's revolutionary line on medical and health work, explain the significance of cooperative medical service and popularize experience in running it. as a result, cooperative medical services were established in more production brigades. the team also trained over 100 barefoot doctors and other health workers who are not detached from production.

medical workers touring the countryside have achieved much ideological progress.

the no. 4 hospital in huangshih city once received a patient suffering from myoma of uterus. affected with bourgeois ideas, a doctor did not perform an operation for her on the ground of the hospital's insufficient equipment. visiting the patient's home village in huanti-chiao district in tayeh county, members of a team from the hospital went to her house, made self-criticism on behalf of the hospital, gave her a through examination, and cut the myoma for her at the commune clinic.

chao hsiao-ling, a nurse of the department of internal medicine of the no. 2 hospital in shashih city, had always lived in cities. as soon as she arrived in the tuanshan commune in shihshou county on a medical team, she joined in collective production labour as her first lesson in the course of receiving re-education from the poor and lower-

middle peasants. she spent one-third of her time doing manual labour while making regular rounds of the villages during a three-month period. treating the poor and lower-middle peasants as her kith and kin, she is much liked by the commune members.

SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Scientific Research in Northwest China
Science and Engineering College

(NCNA-English Sian, Sept. 17, 1975)

the strengthening of metals and other theoretical and technical problems arising in china's industrial production are among the 335 items of scientific research undertaken since 1969 by chiaotung university, a college of science and engineering, in sian, northwest china. satisfactory results have been achieved in many items.

other problems tackled by the university cover the electronics industry, the operation and equipment of electric power system as well as other power machinery.

along with deepening the revolution in education, faculty members and students of the university have engaged in extensive scientific research into actual conditions by participating in productive labour and making investigations in factories. this is in striking contrast with conditions before the great proletarian cultural revolution when only a few teachers undertook scientific research which was in most cases divorced from the country's actual conditions and carried out behind the closed doors of the laboratories.

among the subjects investigated by the faculty members and students of the mechanical engineering department of the university were "the law of repeated cycle impact resistance of metal materials" and "low carbon martensite hardening". after working for several years, in cooperation with workers and technicians in a number of factories they were able to reach important conclusions. they found a new theoretical basis for fully tapping the potential strength of metal materials and for their rational selection and correct use.

while writing scientific reports on their theoretical findings, the teachers and students pressed forward

to apply them in solving problems in production to judge the soundness of the new theories. they spent a year at the taching and takang oilfields working on and studying operations there. they noticed that workers on derrick floors were operating a type of elevator which weighed 126 kilogrammes. they were sure they could reduce labour intensity and raise production efficiency by redesigning. so, cooperating with the workers of the paochi machinery plant, they applied the results of their research on "the law of repeated cycle impact resistance" and "low carbon martensite hardening" to remodelling the kind of elevator. after experimental tests with several thousand bars of alloy steel they devised a new type of elevator which weighed only 58 kilogrammes. professor chou hui-chiu, who had taken part in this project said: "in undertaking scientific research, we can make it serve socialist construction so long as we integrate ourselves with workers and peasants and proceed from the actual needs."

applying the results of their theoretical findings, teachers and students of the department of mechanical engineering have been able to lengthen the life span of the piston and shank end of rock drills, the rod of die forging hammers, piston pins in diesel engines, the automobile bolts and many other machine parts.

quite a number of machine works have applied the research results to harden metals, and so have improved their products and the technological processes. they have also been able to reduce the weight and volume of their products and lengthen their life span. faculty members and students say that research results in papers written before the great proletarian cultural revolution could rarely be applied in production.

now scientific research has become a common activity of faculty members and students. the 1,370 students who graduated from the university this year had taken part in scientific research under the guidance of the teachers and achieved successful results in a considerable number of items.

the university has promptly introduced its scientific research results and popularized them as well as having exchanged scientific experience with other organizations to promote progress in production. it has also published its theoretical research findings in new textbooks. this is what is known as the three-in-one combination of teaching, production and scientific research in china's institutions of higher learning.

INDUSTRIAL CITIES

Yinchuan -- Up-and-Coming Industrial City in Northwest China

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Sept. 17, 1975)

yinchuan, the ancient city at the foot of the great wall and now capital of the ningsia hui autonomous region, has developed into an up-and-coming industrial city.

the city's metallurgical, chemical, textile, tanning, food and other industries in 1974 reached a total industrial output value that is nearly 120 times that in the early post-liberation period.

the city had practically no farm machinery and chemical industries in the past, but now large and medium-sized aid-agriculture factories have been set up there. the factories are capable of massive production of various farm machines such as diesel engines, walking tractors and tractor-drawn implements. the rising production capacity of the nitrogen and phosphate fertilizer plants which use locally mined anthracite and phosphorate ore has also effectively promoted farm production.

the city's light industry which uses local farm and animal by-products is also growing rapidly. jacquard blankets and other products that bear a strong national flavour are exported to more than 20 countries and regions apart from meeting the needs of the province and other parts of the country.

before liberation, the city had only a small power plant and a few handicraft workshops and had to rely on other sources for industrial products. under the leadership of the communist party and chairman mao after liberation the people in yinchuan set up factories in the spirit of self-reliance and hard work. the changcheng machine tool plant, built in 1965 on the gobi desert, has been constantly expanding production thanks to the hard efforts of the workers. originally, the plant produced only four kinds of machine tools from given prototypes. the plant worked out an automated production line in 1970. and its catalogue now lists 29 products, some of which are up to advanced levels and have been exhibited abroad and at china's export commodities fair held in kwangchow.

SPORTS

Vigorous Mass Sports Activities in China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1975)

sport in socialist china is characterized by the participation of the masses of workers, peasants and soldiers. the development of physical culture and sports has thus been promotes in a deep-going way.

all over china millions upon millions of workers, members of rural people's communes, government functionaries and students do callisthenics, exercises which are easy to do to the music provided by loudspeakers. even passengers on boats and railway passengers having a few minutes' relaxation at transit stops do the exercises. in the parks and by the roadsides, the elderly and the children practise traditional chinese boxing and sword play under the trees in the morning and evening. city workers in public service trades now also do physical exercises before they start work in the morning. in addition, during work breaks they take part in sports activities such as badminton, tai chi boxing, table tennis or rope skipping.

in liaoning province, northeast china, more than a third of its 30 million people take a regular part in active sports. the cities, and counties there held more than 700 sports meets last year with a total of some two million entrants.

china's third national games is now going on in peking. more than 300 advanced units in developing mass sports activities have their representatives come to study and exchange their experiences.

among them is the peking february seventh rolling stock plant unit which has a glorious revolutionary tradition. workers, cadres and retired workers and their families participate in the plant's extensive sports activities programme which includes callisthenics, tai chi boxing, ball games, running, and cycling. the plant often holds local competitions with mass participation.

the noted taching oilfield has nearly one thousand playing grounds with facilities for track and field events, basketball, football and skating.

taking part in the current third national games in peking are representatives from people's communes excelling in mass sports activities. the peiling people's commune in east china's kiangsu province and the kueihu people's commune in east china's anhwei province make full use of the local conditions to develop the sports activities favoured by the local people. more than 70 per cent of the commune peasants participate in swimming, ball games, running, tug of war or rope climbing.

taishan county in south china's kwangtung province is a well-known "volleyball county". the county now has more than 5,000 volleyball teams as against 2,000 in 1966, the year the great proletarian cultural revolution began. at present, each production brigade has its own volleyball courts and teams. many teams there are composed of three generations of the same family and there has been occasions when mother-in-law and her daughters-in-law are fielded to play a match.

the participation of commune peasants in sports activities is a measure of the vigorous development of china's physical education. before liberation, the oppressed chinese peasants had no access to sports. today, they have become the masters of rural sports, and more and more enthusiasts from among the peasants have come to the fore.

the chinese communist party and the people's government have always paid great attention to the people's health. "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health" is an instruction issued by chairman mao in 1952. this instruction has become the guiding principle for the widespread development of sports activities.

the people's government has allocated large sums for the construction of many sports establishments and sports facilities. this has given a big boost to mass participation in sports activities.

it is obvious that sports in new china do not belong to the minority but to the broad masses who use it as a method to build up their health and vigour.

apart from going in for the usual sports -- running, ball games and field and track events -- the commanders and fighters of the p.l.a. also engage in military sports in combination with their military training. a regiment of p.l.a. units stationed in kunming has been going in for training in the water and has acquired a good mastery of the skill. the commanders and fighters of the regiment have crossed the torrential chinsha and lantsang rivers 13 times. now they can swim across with full pack at night, and shoot accurately while doing so.

chinese women, like men, also take part in various kinds of physical training. on march 8, international women's day this year, a hundred thousand women in shanghai took part in the annual city-wide relay race. the old idea that women must not swim is being done away with by the hundreds of thousands of women members of rural people's communes who are learning how to swim and establishing a new outlook. in the huafeng people's commune in anchi county, chekiang province, 28 women's basketball teams and 20 women's table tennis teams have been organized. as in all other fields of socialist construction, chinese women are holding up half the sky role in physical culture as well.

mass participation in sports activities in china is carried out in various forms during sparetime hours with free participation in accordance with the principle of frugality and integration with production. these characteristics make the sports activities popular among the masses. for instance, such traditional sports as archery, wrestling, the martial art and equestrian sports are widely favoured in provinces and regions inhabited by minority nationalities including sinkiang, tibet, inner mongolia and yunnan. callisthenics, which exercise all parts of the body, are popular among workers all over the country.

the extensive sports activities have not only promoted the people's health but also raised the level of the country's sports by drawing on the whole population. of the 274 chinese sportsmen and women taking part in the asian games in tehran last year, more than 100 were workers and peasants. among the over 7,000 men and women taking part in the current third national games, many are outstanding in a particular sport, having come to the fore in the mass sports activities programme.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Australian Landscape Painting Exhibition Closes in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1975)

the australian landscape painting exhibition closed here today after a fortnight's run. the exhibition was acclaimed by visitors in the chinese capital.

the australian landscape painting exhibition will be put on display in nanking.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Samdech Sihanouk Fetes Chinese Ambassador in Phnompenh

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1975)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, and his wife gave a dinner at the palace on the evening of september 15 to sun hao, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the kingdom of cambodia, who accompanied samdech sihanouk to phnompenh, broadcast the voice of the national united front of cambodia today.

the diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy and the chinese technicians were invited to the dinner.

hu nim and koy thuon, ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia, were also present.

the dinner proceeded in a friendly and brotherly atmosphere.

Chinese Ambassador to Cambodia Calls on Samdech Penn Nouth

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1975)

sun hao, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the kingdom of cambodia, recently called on samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front of cambodia and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and his wife, at his phnompenh residence, broadcast the voice of the national united front of cambodia today.

samdech penn nouth and his wife had a talk with the chinese ambassador in a very friendly atmosphere.

CHINA AND EUROPE

Li Lien-pi Presents Credentials to Head of EEC

(NCNA-English Brussels, Sept. 16, 1975)

li lien-pi, head of the mission of the people's republic of china to the european economic community, presented his credentials to mariano rumor, executive chairman of the eec ministerial council and foreign minister of italy, yesterday.

present on the occasion were nicolas hommel, general secretary of the eec council and other high ranking officials of the eec.

li lien-pi today presented his credentials to the eec commission chairman francois-xavier ortoli.

present on this occasion were christopher soames, vice chairman of the eec commission and other eec high ranking officials.

rumor and ortoli had friendly conversations with li lien-pi.

CHINA AND GUINEA-BISSAU

2,000 Tons of China's Gift Rice Turned Over to Guinea-Bissau

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1975)

china handed over its gift of 2,000 tons of rice to guinea-bissau at a ceremony on board the chinese ship "tienmen" at port bissau saturday, according to a report from bissau.

li chen-hai, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in guinea-bissau, and armando ramos, commissioner of state for commerce, expressed the wish that friendship and cooperation between the two countries could be further consolidated and develop.

CHINA AND IRAN

Irabian National Radio and Television Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1975)

teng kang, acting director of the central broadcasting administration, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of an iranian national radio and television delegation with farokh gaffari, deputy director of the iranian national radio and television station, as its leader and mahmoud jafarian, deputy director of the station, as its deputy leader.

teng kang and delegation leader farokh gaffari proposed toasts to the constant development of the friendly relations and cooperation between the people and radio and television circles of the two countries.

present were leading members of departments concerned and diplomatic officials of the iranian embassy here.

the delegation arrived in peking earlier today.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation of Japanese Society of Returnees from China (Orthodox) Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1975)

chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, met and hosted a banquet in honour of all members of the third delegation of the japanese society of returnees from china (orthodox) led by shigeru fujita, president of the society. they had a cordial and friendly conversation.

among those present on the occasion were yang ssu-teh, tung chi-wu, yin tso-chen, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun and wang yun.

the delegation arrived in peking yesterday at the invitation of the china-japan friendship association.

Japanese Hokkaido Inhabitants Ship Delegation Leaves Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shanghai, Sept. 17, 1975)

the japanese delegation of the japan-china friendship hokkaido inhabitants ship with takeshi yamamoto as its leader and tamotu hirao as deputy leader wound up its friendly visit to china and left shanghai by ship this evening.

the japanese friends were given a warm send-off at the dock by yang hsiao-ping, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, leading members of the municipal committee of the chinese communist youth league, the municipal women's federation and the shanghai branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, and several hundred young people of shanghai.

present was naohiro dogakinai, president of the delegation and governor of hokkaido, who will leave shanghai for home tomorrow.

the 487-member delegation arrived here on the morning of september 15. in the evening, the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee gave a reception to warmly welcome the young japanese friends from northern japan.

in his toast at the reception, feng kuo-chu, vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee,

said: "the people of hokkaido and the entire japanese people are in the struggle for an early recovery of the four northern islands that have always been japanese territory. the four beautiful and resource-rich islands were exploited by generations of the industrious and brave japanese people with sweat and blood. we resolutely support the japanese people in their just struggle to recover these four islands and firmly oppose superpower hegemonism and power politics."

he expressed the belief that the four northern islands will return to the embrace of the japanese people and superpower hegemonism will fail ignominiously.

naohiro dogakinai said in his toast: "we are very glad to have come from the northernmost part of japan to visit shanghai and help strengthen the friendship between the people of japan and china."

japan and china are neighbouring countries joined by a strip of water and have a history of profound, traditional friendship, he said. "we highly admire and are grateful to the chinese government and people for their efforts toward japan-china friendship. the people of our two countries will continue to strive for the conclusion of the treaty of peace and friendship between japan and china at an early date."

friendly exchanges on a large scale between the youth of the two countries who are responsible for the future, for them to learn from each other and enhance friendship -- this is the foundation for the people of the two countries to remain friendly from generation to generation, he added.

in the course of the reception, young people of shanghai sang chinese and japanese songs and performed acrobatics for their japanese friends. the japanese visitors performed song and dance items depicting the life and work of hokkaido fishermen.

in the past three days, the japanese friends visited the shanghai industrial exhibition, rural people's communes, schools, workers' housing settlements, hospitals and children's palaces. they attended a theatrical performance and joined young people of shanghai in planting friendship trees. in separate groups, they had discussions with young people of all circles in shanghai. the japanese friends were given a warm welcome and cordial reception by the local people, youth and children wherever they went.

before their departure this evening, the japanese friends had a happy get-together with young people and children of shanghai at a sports festival. the indoor stadium was permeated with a warm atmosphere of unity and friendship between the people and youth of the two countries.

CHINA AND NEPAL

Chinese Ambassador to Nepal Extends Sympathy to Flood-Afflicted Nepalese People

(NCNA-English Kathmandu, Sept. 17, 1975)

chinese ambassador to nepal tsao chih met here today princess princep shah, chairman of the red cross society of nepal, expressing deep concern for and sympathy to the flood-afflicted people in nepal in the name of the chinese government and people.

the chinese ambassador handed over to the chairman a message of sympathy from the red cross society of china to the afflicted people in nepal. the message said: "shocked to learn of the flood in your country, we feel deep concern about it. the red cross society of china has decided to donate to your society fifty thousand yuan (rmb) in cash to help the afflicted people tide over their temporary difficulties. please convey our cordial sympathy to the afflicted people."

princess shah expressed sincere thanks to the government, people and red cross society of china, and hoped that the friendship between nepal and china would remain forever.

CHINA AND NETHERLANDS

Netherlands Civil Aviation Delegation Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1975)

the netherlands civil aviation delegation headed by r. j. zwanenburg, deputy director general of civil aviation, left here by air today at the end of its visit to china.

it was seen off at the airport by yen chih-hsiang, deputy director of the general administration of civil aviation of china, and shen tien-chih, deputy director of the commanding department of the administration.

while in peking, the netherlands delegation exchanged opinions with the chinese government department concerned on the signing of a government agreement on air transport between china and the netherlands in a friendly atmosphere.

director of the general administration of civil aviation of china liu tsun-hsin gave a banquet in honour of the delegation. the netherlands ambassador to china j. vixseboxse also hosted a banquet for the delegation's visit to china.

the delegation toured the palace museum, the great wall and ting ling (one of the ming tombs), and visited kwangchow and kweilin.

CHINA AND NORWAY

Chinese Acrobats Perform in Oslo

(NCNA-English Oslo, Sept. 17, 1975)

the tientsin acrobatic troupe of china gave its premiere here yesterday.

the wonderful feats evoked stormy applause from the more than 1,300 spectators, among whom were norwegian prime minister trygve bratteli, foreign minister knut frydenlund, defence minister a.j. fostervoll, minister of environmental protection g.h. brundland and secretary-general of the foreign ministry sverre gjellum.

also present were diplomatic envoys of various countries including chinese ambassador tsao chun-keng.

before the performance, mr. l. h. bochman, chairman of the norwegian-chinese friendship association, delivered a speech of welcome. chang chi-yao, head of the troupe, made a speech of reply.

the chinese acrobats performed 14 items with national colour amidst enthusiastic applause.

at the end of the performance, defence minister a.j. fostervoll in the capacity of acting minister of church affairs and education made a warm speech and presented flowers on behalf of the norwegian government. prime minister t. bratteli and others stepped onto the stage to shake hands with the chinese artists and congratulated them on their successful performance.

the chinese troupe arrived in norway on september 14 from sweden. the norwegian foreign ministry gave a reception in its honour next day.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Such A "Natural Ally"!

(NCNA-English United Nations, Sept. 16, 1975)

"how could such a country be called our natural ally?" -- this is a question raised by representatives of the "group of 77 nations" to the 7th special session of the united nations general assembly after their contacts with soviet representative yakov malik. in fact his behaviours at the session have answered the question.

at the very beginning of the session, malik in his speech on september 3 put forward demagogic stunts of "detente" and "disarmament", describing them as political "prerequisite" to the development of the developing countries, as "prerequisites" for the defence of their state sovereignty, the protection of natural resources and the development of national economies in an attempt to subordinate their struggle to superpower rivalry for world domination. he also paid lip service to non-discrimination, equal rights and mutual benefit in the trade relations between states. apparently, the soviet union was trying to curry favour with western countries in the contention with another superpower for spheres of influence and to ask the developing countries "to open doors" to it, and let it have a "share in their benefits" so as to expand the social-imperialist system of world-wide economic exploitation.

after malik spoke, soviet representatives worked feverishly inside and outside the conference hall, trying to have their sinister stuff included in the document of the conference. their despicable manoeuvres and arrogance were exposed to the full at the ad hoc committee set up to hold consultations on the "informal working document" advanced by the "group of 77 nations".

after the ad hoc committee began its work, the "group of 77 nations" tabled the document for consultations with all parties. at this juncture, soviet representatives wasted no time to present one "point of revision" after another, openly trying to impose such sinister stuff as "detente" and "disarmament" on the document. what was particularly mean was their insistence on the deletion of even the words "developing countries" and "interests of the developing countries" from the informal document.

when representatives of the "group of 77 nations" were conducting consultations and negotiations in the ad hoc committee behind closed doors, uneasy soviet representatives poked about, trying to get some information. on september 10, when representatives of the "group of 77 nations" held friendly consultations with the chinese delegation over the document, soviet representatives went

to the length to instruct a representative of their "ally" to sneak in the meeting hall to overhear the discussion. after discovering the intruder, a staff member of the u.n. secretariat asked him: "are you a representative of china, or a representative of the group of 77 nations?" this representative was tongue-tied, blushed with shame and skipped off.

after consultations with other representatives, the 77-nation group began to make some amendments and supplements to its informal working document. but it resolutely refused to accept the soviet suggested themes of "detente" and "disarmament". the irritated malik, who immediately called for another round of negotiations with the 27 representatives of the consultation group of the 77-nation group, and asked the u.n. secretariat to provide simultaneous translation for the purpose but his request was turned down by the secretariat. the meeting was held that afternoon on a very small scale, with representatives of only three countries sent by the 77-nation group talking with soviet negotiators. the talks achieved nothing because of soviet insistence on the supplements they suggested for the conference document.

early next morning, soviet representatives approached the representatives of developing countries and tried to bring further pressure upon them to accept the soviet amendment of the document. this failed, malik requested another meeting to be held on the morning of september 12. at that meeting he blamed the representatives of the group of 77 nations for consulting with this or that country, but deliberately not with the soviet union. pressing for the inclusion of soviet "detente" and "disarmament" rhetoric into the preamble of the document, he came out with the slander that the 77-nation group objected to the soviet suggestion simply because of the "opposition by only one country". the representative of the 77-nation group retorted, "no, it is not just opposition by one country, but the majority of countries; for the developing countries object to 'detente' and 'disarmament' as a political prerequisite for economic development."

the morning meeting getting no results, soviet representatives importuned for another meeting in the afternoon. the 77-nation group representatives were thus obliged to send some of their officials to meet them. during four long hours of soviet nagging, a soviet representative further demanded the deletion from the informal working document such phrases as "accelerating the development of the developing countries" and "serve the interests of the developing countries." when challenged to give his justification, the soviet representative snarled, "developing countries, developing countries, you are always caring for the developing countries," but "here is the united nations, which does not belong to the developing countries alone. the interests of all

nations should be served." refutation came immediately: "yes, we are developing countries, and we are here to fight for the rights of the developing countries."

the soviet social-imperialists have thus fully revealed their true colours. a representative of the group of 77 nations has commented, "can this be our true 'natural ally' who even rejects the term 'developing countries'?"

the arrogance and unreasonableness with which the soviet revisionist representative imposed his views on others had repercussions at the session. representatives of some developing countries have pointed out that the so-called "non-discrimination", "equal rights and mutual benefit", "international division of labour" and etc, preached by this superpower are merely synonyms of demanding the "open door" policy from developing countries and realization of economic expansion in an attempt to contend for spheres of influence with the other superpower. in fact, how can this superpower be a "natural ally" of the developing countries when it was so scared on hearing of such terms as "benefits of developing countries"? a representative of an african country said aptly to the soviet representative at a reception: "please stop playing dirty tricks excl."

as the united struggle waged by the developing countries surges ahead, the soviet revisionists attempt to put the sinister stuffs of "detente" and "disarmament" into the document of the session has ignominiously failed.

CHINA AND TANZANIA & ZAMBIA

Tanzanian and Zambian Government Delegations Attend Soiree

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1975)

the tanzanian government delegation led by a.c. tandau, minister of communications and transport, and the zambian government delegation led by n.s. mulenga, minister of power, transport and works, attended a soiree here today.

the zambian education delegation led by f.m. mulikita, minister of education, also attended.

accompanying the distinguished guests were fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, su chieh, vice-minister of railways, and leading members of departments concerned.

the song and dance troupe of the peking units of the chinese people's liberation army entertained the distinguished guests with a dozen song and dance items. members of the troupe sang "tanzania, we heartily love you", "beautiful zambia" and other tanzanian and zambian songs. their performance drew warm applause.

at the end of the performance, ministers tandau, mulenga and mulikita, in the company of minister fang yi, mounted the stage to shake hands warmly with the artists, presented them with a basket of flowers and congratulated them on their success.

CHINA AND THAILAND

Thai Royal Family Delegation Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1975)

the thai royal family delegation led by princess siritatna diskul gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

among those attending the banquet were han nien-lung, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, lin chiao-chih, yu ai-feng and tseng sheng, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and chou chiu-yeh, vice-president of the chinese people's institute of foreign affairs.

the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship.

while in peking, the distinguished thai guests visited the peking carpet factory, the central institute for nationalities and the palace museum, and toured the great wall, tingling (one of the ming tombs) and the summer palace. they will leave here tomorrow to visit shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow in southern china before going home.

CHINA AND UN

7th Special Session of UN General Assembly Closes

(NCNA-English United Nations, Sept. 16, 1975)

the 7th special session of the united nations general assembly concluded this morning with the adoption of a resolution on development and international economic cooperation.

initiated by the developing countries, the session took place at a time when the struggle of the third world countries against imperialism, colonialism and particularly superpower hegemonism is deepening in the economic field. the proceedings of the 15-day session and its final document testify to the determined efforts made by these countries to transform old international economic relations and establish a new international economic order.

the final resolution covers all major topics discussed at the session: international trade, transfer of resources for development and international monetary reform, science and technology, industrialization, food and agriculture, cooperation among developing countries, and restructuring of the economic and social sectors of the united nations system.

based on the working paper of the group of 77 nations, the resolution upholds the principles laid down in the declaration and programme of action on the establishment of a new international economic order as well as in the charter of economic rights and duties of states. "the over-all objective of the new international economic order," says the document, "is to increase the capacity of developing countries, individually and collectively, to pursue their development" and to "redress the economic imbalance between developed and developing countries."

speaking at the plenary meeting this morning, representatives of many third world countries expressed their satisfaction with the resolution. alfonso garcia robles of mexico said that the session showed that the new international economic order, although still in its infancy, constituted a starting point for future activities. saadoon hammadi of iraq said that his delegation supports the resolution. the arab countries would always champion the cause of economic justice throughout the world because they belonged to the "have-nots", he said.

in his speech, huang hua, vice-chairman of the chinese delegation, said, "the proceedings of the session fully demonstrate the mighty force of the awakening and unity of the third world countries and give expression to their

strong will to destroy the old international economic order and develop their national economy self-reliantly; they also reflect the deepening of the struggle of the third world countries against colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism in the economic field. they have once again exposed with an abundance of facts the ruthless superpower exploitation and plunder and forcefully repudiated the fallacious arguments of the superpowers. they pointed out in all seriousness that imperialist oppression and exploitation are the root cause of the poverty and backwardness of the developing countries and the biggest obstacle to the development of their national economy."

huang hua said, "through a series of struggles, the session finally achieved relatively positive results. the chinese delegation supports the resolution adopted by the current session. in our opinion, this document basically reflects some of the just propositions and reasonable demands of the developing countries in the international economic and trade fields."

huang hua then pointed out that the document has confirmed the principle of formulating an integrated programme for commodities and the indexation of prices, which are aimed at improving the terms of trade of the developing countries and stabilizing and increasing their export earnings. it requests the adoption of measures required to implement "the lima declaration" and "plan of action" adopted at the 2nd general conference of unido. the document has also provided for the unshirkable responsibilities and obligations which the developed countries should undertake for the development of the developing countries.

huang hua said, "with regard to the question of food and agriculture, we support the correct position and determination of the developing countries to develop agriculture independently so as to attain basic self-sufficiency in food grains gradually." "we are firmly opposed to the superpowers using food as a means for control and exploitation. the food reserve of each country is a matter entirely falling within its internal affairs." "the establishment of international food reserve and all other international coordinating activities on the question of food should be explored and negotiated on the basic principle of respecting the sovereignty of all countries."

he also said, "we support the just proposals of the developing countries for a full and effective participation in the decision-making process in international monetary affairs and for reforming the international financial institutions. the state of affairs of a few big powers, particularly a superpower, controlling international financial institutions must be ended, and irrational regulations and systems must be reformed."

huang hua said, the chinese delegation would like to state here once again that the international monetary fund, the world bank and some other international financial organizations have to date still obstinately refused to implement the resolution of the 26th session of the u.n. general assembly on immediate restoring to china its lawful rights in the united nations, continued to pursue their policy of creating "two chinas", which is hostile to the chinese people. therefore, china will participate in none of the activities under their auspices.

huang hua said, "as a result of the sabotage and obstruction of the superpowers, certain important propositions and reasonable demands contained in the working paper of 'the group of 77' have not been written into the resolution of the session. the proceedings of the session clearly show that the establishment of the new international economic order is by no means all plain sailing and that the obstacle mainly comes from the two superpowers.

one superpower is resorting to its habitual tactics of offering inducement and making threats by soft and hard means in an attempt to undermine the unity of the third world countries and sap their fighting will, so as stubbornly to maintain the old economic order. the other superpower which styles itself 'socialist' is even more insidious in its tactics. while trumpeting sham assistance, it tries hard to cover up its true exploitation and obliterate the contradictions between the poor and rich countries in order to shirk its responsibility as a biggest exploiter. in drafting conference papers, it indulged in seeking its selfish interests and openly asked the developing countries to delete from the working paper such correct wordings as 'in the interest of the developing countries' and 'the accelerated development of the developing countries'. its aim was simply to maintain and enhance its privileged position of exploiting and plundering the third world countries in its intensified contention for spheres of influence with the other superpower in the economic field."

huang hua said, "what is even more disgusting is that it tried to tamper with the correct wording in the documents of the lima conference of non-aligned countries which reaffirmed the determination to eliminate colonialism, neo-colonialism and all forms of foreign aggression and domination and the economic and social consequences thereof as a prerequisite for development, and instead forcibly asked the third world countries to accept the so-called 'disarmament' and 'detente' as the 'prerequisite for development' in its attempt openly to justify colonialism and neo-colonialism, foreign aggression and domination, to upset the orientation of our session and sabotage the just struggle of the third world countries. it is only natural that these unreasonable demands have been firmly resisted and rejected by the third world countries. recalling its repeated attempt at the 6th special session

to delete the word 'new' from the expression of 'a new international economic order' and to begin the phrase with the word 'maintain', and judging from the performances of this superpower at this session, one can see full well its sham support and real opposition to the third world struggle for the establishment of the new international economic order".

huang hua said, "the positive achievements reached at this session is the result of the united struggle of the numerous third world countries as well as their common efforts in alliance with some second world countries. however, the resolution already adopted is only something on paper and it requires protracted and arduous struggles to translate it into reality. unity is strength and victory can be won only through struggle."

"we are deeply convinced that the struggle of the third world countries to reforming the inequitable old international economic relations and develop their national economy independently is an irresistible historical trend. although they may yet encounter resistance and sabotage of one kind or another on their road of advance, they are sure to overcome gradually the obstacles raised by the superpowers and march from victory to victory", he concluded.

in the name of the european economic community, piero vinci of italy said that the eec delegations were satisfied with the results achieved.

the representatives of the two superpowers, in speeches at the plenary and committee meetings, expressed their opposition or reservation to the basic points of the resolution. the american representative said that the united states did not agree to the notion of new international economic order and to the relevant parts of the resolution. soviet representative yakov malik today once again harped on his "detente" and "disarmament" theme, which the third world countries had refused to include in the final document. he truculently told the meeting that his delegation had reservations to the final document, stressing that he could not accept the notion of "rich" and "poor" countries. in his speech he even threw out innuendoes against china. his performances revealed once again the true colours of that superpower as the most dangerous enemy of the third world countries.

u.n. secretary general kurt waldheim also spoke today.

in his concluding speech, abdelaziz bouteflika, president of the special session, said that the session would go down in history as a milestone. decisive gains had been made at the session, he declared.

he proposed that an item entitled "development and international economic cooperation: implementation

of the decisions adopted by the general assembly at its seventh special session". he included in the draft agenda of the thirtieth general assembly session. the proposal was unanimously approved.

two other decisions were adopted by the special session. they deal with special measures related to the particular needs of land-locked developing countries and with the results of the world conference of the international women's year.

CHINA AND US

American Professor Lee Grodzins and Wife Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1975)

wu yu-hsun, vice-chairman of the chinese scientific and technical association, and yueh tai-heng, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, met and feted yesterday evening professor of physics lee grodzins of the massachusetts institute of technology of the u.s.a., and mrs. grodzins.

after arriving in peking on september 11, the american guests visited industrial, educational and medical institutions and toured places of historical interest and scenic spots.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Meets Franz-Josef Strauss

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1975)

chinese foreign minister chiao kuan-hua met and had a friendly talk this afternoon with franz-josef strauss, chairman of the christian social union of the federal republic of germany.

present were hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and hsu wei-chin, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry.

after the meeting, chiao kuan-hua gave a dinner in honour of franz-josef strauss and his party. rolf friedemann pauls, ambassador of the federal republic of germany to china, was among the guests.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zairian President Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Kinshasa, Sept. 16, 1975)

president mobutu sese seko yesterday received zairian ambassador kung ta-fei at the presidency and had a cordial and friendly talk with him.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Secretary-General A.G. Zulu Leaves Peking for Shihchiachuang at Head of Zambian Goodwill Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1975)

secretary-general alexander grey zulu of the united national independence party of zambia, his wife and the zambian goodwill delegation he is leading left here for a visit to shihchiachuang by special plane this morning in the company of ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

the distinguished guests from zambia were given a warm send-off at the airport by vice-premier li hsien-nien, minister of economic relations with foreign countries fang yi, vice-minister of foreign affairs ho ying, vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh, n.p.c. standing committee member wang tao-yi, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hao chung-shih, vice-minister of water conservancy and power tu hsing-yuan, and leading members of departments concerned lin chia-mei, chu chuan-hsien and yen chia-hua, as well as several thousand people in the chinese capital.

a grand send-off ceremony was held at the airport which flew the national flags of china and zambia. the band played the national anthems of zambia and china. secretary-general alexander grey zulu, accompanied by vice-premier li hsien-nien, reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army. as the distinguished zambian guests walked round to bid farewell to the well-wishers, young people danced and shouted slogans to hail the latest developments in the friendly relations and cooperation between china and zambia and the friendship between the two peoples.

zambian ambassador to china andreya sylvester masiye left by the same plane for a visit to shihchiachuang.

accompanying the distinguished guests on the visit were director ho kung-kai and deputy director kao chien-chung of the chinese foreign ministry.

also present at the airport were f.m. mulikita, minister of education of zambia now visiting in peking, mrs. masiye, wife of the zambian ambassador to china, and officials of the zambian embassy here, and diplomatic envoys of african countries to china.

Secretary-General A.G. Zulu and Other Distinguished Zambian Guests Arrive in Shihchiachuang

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Sept. 17, 1975)

alexander grey zulu, secretary-general of the united national independence party of zambia, his wife and the zambian goodwill delegation he is leading arrived here from peking by special plane this morning in the company of ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

welcoming the distinguished zambian guests at the airport were chairman liu tzu-hou and vice-chairman ma hui and ma li of the hopei provincial revolutionary committee, vice-chairman chang chih-po of the shihchiachuang prefectural revolutionary committee, vice-chairmen chang chien-yao and liu ching-lin of the shihchiachuang city revolutionary committee and more than 1,000 local people.

the airport today flew the national flags of china and zambia and colourful bunting. huge streamers of welcome were hung. in their holiday-best, the welcomers gathered at the airport before the arrival of the distinguished guests. when secretary-general a.g. zulu and the other zambian guests alighted from the plane, liu tzu-hou and others stepped forward and warmly shook hands with them. people waved bouquets and young people danced to music to extend a warm welcome to the guests.

secretary-general zulu and the other zambian guests this afternoon visited the hsima people's commune in luancheng county in the company of ma li. they were given a warm welcome by leading members of the commune and local peasants.

the zambian guests were given an account of how the commune members built farm improvement and water-conservancy projects in the mass movement to learn from the national pace-setting tachai brigade. they deeply ploughed and levelled all the commune's farmland so as to ensure a steady high yield despite dry spell or excessive rain and raised their grain and cotton output every year. the commune harvested 8.25 tons of grain per hectare last year, a leading member of the commune told the distinguished visitors.

showing keen interest, secretary-general and mrs. zulu and other guests visited the commune's farm machine repair plant, tractor station and phosphate fertilizer plant and inspected pumping well irrigation facilities.

the hopei provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet this evening in honour of secretary-general zulu, his wife and the other distinguished zambian guests. n.p.c. vice-chairman ulanfu attended. liu tzu-hou and secretary-general zulu proposed toasts at the banquet.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Fisu Admits Chinese University Student Sports Association

(NCNA-English Rome, Sept. 16, 1975)

the 14th congress of the international university sports federation (fisu) here today decided to admit the university sports association of the people's republic of china as its full-fledged member.

the decision was passed by the congress with 42 voting for it, one abstaining and no opposition.

representative of the chinese association wang yi-chou took his place at the congress after the announcement of the voting. he was greeted with warm applause.

he declared at the congress: "we are always in favour of advancing the friendship among the sportsmen and peoples of all countries and improving the skill and technique of the athletes through greater intercourse in sports."

he assured the congress that his association would join the other members in striving to develop the activities of the fisu.

the congress which met here yesterday and today, discussed amendments to the rules of the fisu and the question of admitting new members and elected the federation's new leadership.

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STYLE OF WORK

Let the Party Arrange Everything

- some understanding from the study of "Serve the People"

by

Ch'u Chün (楚军)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 15, 1975)

In his brilliant work, "Serve the People," the great leader Chairman Mao has profoundly expounded the purpose of our army and taught us to "completely" and "thoroughly" serve the people like Comrade Chang Szu-te.

Comrade Chang Szu-te was once a fighter in the Guards Regiment of the CCP Central Committee. He took part in the Long March, was wounded and served as a squad leader. Later, he was again assigned by the Party as a fighter. Chang Szu-te's whole life was one of revolution, one of fighting and one of wholeheartedly serving the people. His lofty idea of keeping the far-reaching goals of communism in mind, always putting the interests of the people above all else, leaving the Party to arrange everything, and taking up whatever was assigned by the Party is forever worthy of emulation by us.

Chairman Mao points out, "Our Communist Party and the 8th Route and New 4th Armies led by our Party are battalions of the revolution. These battalions of ours are wholly dedicated to the liberation of the people and work entirely in the people's interests." This is a basic feature that makes our Communist Party different from the political parties of all other exploiting classes. In history, the revolutions conducted by the landlord class of the bourgeoisie are all movements to replace the rule of one exploiting class with that of another and to serve the interests of an extremely small number of people. The political parties of all exploiting classes are tools for suppressing the people. The historical mission of the

proletariat is to thoroughly wipe out on earth all systems for the exploitation of men by men, eliminate classes, realize communism and liberate the whole of mankind. Our Party and the state organs and the people's army led by it all fight and work for the interests of the people. A revolutionary fighter does whatever he is told by the Party and lets the Party arrange everything. This is exactly what is dictated by the proletarian nature and tasks of our Party. Guided by this aim of wholeheartedly serving the people, a revolutionary fighter is capable of going up or stepping down, leading the life of a functionary or the common people, going east or west, working in the city or in the countryside, and leading the life of an armyman or the common people. This has become our glorious tradition.

Letting the Party arrange everything and firmly complying with the need of the revolutionary cause is the embodiment of the proletarian Party spirit. Chairman Mao teaches us: "A Communist should have largeness of mind and should be staunch and active, looking upon the interests of the revolution as his very life and subordinating his personal interests to those of the revolution." Chairman Mao has also stipulated wholehearted devotion to serving the Chinese people and the great majority of the whole world as a requirement for successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. In order to completely and thoroughly serve the people, a Communist Party member or a revolutionary fighter must first bear in mind the interests of the people on any problem at any time, think of the people in every place and the Party cause in everything, put revolutionary interests above all else, and consciously subordinate personal interests to the interests of the revolution. If we put the interests of the individual or a small group above those of the Party and the people and make a fuss of individualism and bourgeois factionalism, we cannot fight for the realization of the Party's program and line, and cannot serve the intersts of the Party and the people. This is incompatible with proletarian Party spirit. It can be seen from this that whether or not we can correctly orient the relationship of Party interests and individual interests is an important yardstick for testing whether or not the Party spirit of a Communist Party member or a revolutionary fighter is strong.

With the central tasks of the Party constantly changing in various periods and with the constant development of the revolutionary situation, our work posts also change constantly. During the period of the Second Revolutionary Civil War, for the purpose of accumulating and developing revolutionary strength, the Red Army, like a sowing machine, sowed the seed of revolution on the Long March. On the eve of victory of Liberation War, for the sake of building the revolutionary political power and consolidating the fruit of victory, several hundred thousand cadres and fighters of our army switched over to work in local administration. Meanwhile, a large number of local cadres joined the PLA ranks. This insured the thorough victory of our New Democratic Revolution and a smooth switchover to the stage of socialist revolution. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, our socialist revolution has deepened continuously, and socialist construction is proceeding in seven-league boots. This makes it all the more necessary for all our Communist Party members and revolutionary fighters to leave the arrangement of everything to the Party and go where they are directed by the Party. This is essential for the development of the cause of socialist revolution and socialist construction, for combating

and guarding against revisionism and for consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

In our revolutionary ranks, any work is revolutionary work indispensable to the Party cause. There basically is no difference between what is high or low, noble or humble. It should be noted that socialist society has just emerged from the womb of capitalist society and is not free from traces of the old society. Our country is still a developing socialist state. At present, some types of work and some areas are tougher than other types of work and areas. But victories are won in hard struggle, and braving hard struggle for the revolution is the political feature of the proletariat. The tougher the conditions of a place are, the better a place it is for our revolutionary fighters to fight. We must firmly bear in mind Chairman Mao's teaching: "What is work? Work is struggle. There are difficulties and problems in those places for us to overcome and solve. We go there to work and struggle to overcome these difficulties. A good comrade is one who is eager to go where the difficulties are greater." All Communists and revolutionary fighters should seriously transform their world outlook, and surmount the non-proletarian ideas to shrink from hardship, long for comfortable life of ease and pleasure, go for light and avoid heavy work and be particular about one's selection, etc. They should make a clean break with established traditional concepts, bravely shoulder the heavy burdens, and take the initiative in going to places where life is hard, to the countryside, grassroots levels and frontier areas and to places where they are most needed by the motherland, and render new meritorious services and make greater contributions to the Party and the people.

For a long period of time, bourgeois careerist and conspirator Lin Piao make every effort to oppose Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line. He wantonly spread the reactionary decadent doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, and baldly cried that "learning is the noblest of human pursuits," that interests "come above all else," and that "egoism and multiple desires are the rule." He used the ultra egoism of the landlord and bourgeois class to corrupt our cadres and fighters and tried his utmost to extend bourgeois rights in a vain attempt to subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism. We must seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, criticize in depth Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and, like Comrade Chang Szu-te, let the Party arrange everything, shine wherever we are assigned by the Party, and make still greater contributions to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat!

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HARD STRUGGLE

The Glorious Tradition of Hard Struggle Must Be Constantly Discussed

by

Lo Yün-chang (罗云章), a veteran Red Army fighter

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 15, 1975)

Chairman Mao pointed out: "We must promote hard struggle, for hard struggle is our political feature." Our people's army has the glorious tradition of hard struggle. I remember that when I joined the Red Army in 1939, army life was like that described by Chairman Mao in the article, "The Struggle in the Chingkang Mountains": Besides feeding on grain at a standard similar to the local workers and peasants, "each man receives only five cents a day for cooking oil, salt, firewood and vegetables, and even this is hard to keep up." Despite the tough conditions and the trying circumstances, everyone of us had a glowing heart and the daring death-defying revolutionary spirit. This was because everyone "knows that he is fighting for himself and for the worker-peasant class."

Hard struggle is our heirloom for defeating all enemies and surmounting all difficulties. The socialist Red regime of today has been won through long hard struggle by hundreds of millions of armymen and people under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. Whenever the revolution was at the crucial stage, the glorious tradition of hard struggle demonstrated its might all the more.

In October 1934, the formidable Long March started under the leadership of the great leader Chairman Mao. At the outset, each of us carried an average of 25 catties of grain, and we had to walk over 100 li a day. In day time we marched and fought continuously. At night, we lit up a bonfire and cooked the wild vegetables collected during breaks in the march together with some rice powder for meal. Later, we even ran out of wild vegetables, and had to feed on grassroots and tree barks. Even the leather belts had to be boiled to stave off hunger. Relying precisely on the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle, we closely followed the great leader Chairman Mao, crossed the air-thin snow-clad mountains, traversed over the uninhabited grasslands, broke through the encirclement, pursuit and interception staged by the large Chiang army several hundreds of thousands strong, and triumphantly came to the anti-Japanese base in north Shensi.

On the front of the War of Resistance Against Japanese Aggression, the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle was further carried forward and glorified, and the important content of the style of Yenan was the style of hard struggle. On the wasteland of Nanniwan, in compliance with Chairman Mao's instruction on launching a mass production movement, we waged struggle to bring about a border area that was "adequately clothed and fed," thus smashing the economic blockade of Japanese imperialism and Chiang Kai-shek. In 1942, we went to fight in the Taihang Mountains. In order not to add to the burden on the people at the anti-Japanese base,

we ate only half a catty of black beans but were able to annihilate the enemy just the same.

I still clearly remember the warm image projected by Chairman Mao as he recounted the revolutionary principles to us: In front of a Yenan cave, Chairman Mao, clad in coarse garments and with his trousers patched on both knees, read out a report to the cadres of our Party and government organs and the comrades of our army unit. Chairman Mao's style of hard struggle is a constant source of encouragement to us cadres and fighters. Every time I think of this, I am filled with an infinite source of strength and confidence and am determined to continuously strengthen the transformation of my world outlook and continuously maintain the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle.

Speaking of those years of revolutionary war, people naturally recall hard struggle, bloodshed, sacrifices, etc. But when talking about present-day socialist construction, some people feel that hard struggle is not so important. This way of thinking is very wrong. At the 2nd plenary session of the 7th Party Central Committee, Chairman Mao repeatedly warned us: "The winning of nationwide victory is but the first step taken in the Long March." "The Chinese revolution is great, but the road after the revolution will be longer, and the work will be greater and more arduous. This must now be made clear to the Party. Our comrades must be modest and prudent and guard against arrogance and impetuosity in their style of work; they must preserve the style of plain living and hard struggle." Later, Chairman Mao again stressed on a number of occasions that in all work and all undertakings, we must carry forward the glorious tradition of hard struggle and maintain the same vigor as displayed in those years of revolutionary war. Practice shows that the proletarian revolutionary spirit has been fostered precisely through hard struggle. Hard struggle is not only a sharp weapon for us to triumph over the armed enemy but also a magic weapon for us to resist corruption by bourgeois sugar-coated bullets and to combat and guard against revisionism. Discarding the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle is tantamount to disarming ourselves in the battle against the bourgeoisie.

Speaking in a certain sense, it is more difficult to go on preserving the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle in socialist revolution and socialist construction than in those years of revolutionary war. In the years of revolutionary war, you were "forced" by the enemy to practice hard struggle. But things are different now. The bourgeoisie does not "harass" you with "hardship" or "suffering" but uses the bourgeois style of life, such as "eating, drinking and pleasure-seeking" to corrupt your soul in a vain attempt to make a breach in life. This makes it even more necessary for our revolutionary fighters to show a high degree of revolutionary consciousness, guard against corruption by the bourgeois style of thinking, consciously abolish the idea of bourgeois rights and find delight in suffering and hard struggle. With this self-conscious revolutionary spirit of hard struggle, we can "take victory as a starting point, look for shortcomings in the presence of achievements, get more deeply involved when work is tough, constantly review problems in livelihood and roll the drums for continued revolution!"

In the whole historical period of socialism, the struggle between the two classes, the two roads and the two lines will exist for a long time. The toppled landlord and bourgeois classes not only will look for their agents within our Party but will also endeavor to corrupt and disintegrate the revolutionary ranks with the bourgeois style of life and the old traditions and concepts. Lin Piao and company also clamored for "enticement with offices, emoluments and favors." They tried their utmost to extend bourgeois rights in a vain attempt to disrupt thereby our army's glorious tradition of hard struggle and subvert the dictatorship of the proletariat. To pass on from generation to generation and glorify the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle is the unshirkable responsibility of every revolutionary veteran. Old comrades like us should constantly keep in mind and discuss our army's glorious tradition of hard struggle. We must seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, unremittingly abolish the idea of bourgeois rights, maintain the revolutionary spirit displayed in those years of revolutionary war and bravely forge ahead along the broad road of continued revolution.

* * *

IRON AND STEEL INDUSTRY

It Is Imperative To Have a Strong Leading Body

- an investigation of the steel-making plant of the Capital Iron and Steel Company

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao, August 17, 1975)

Under the excellent situation in which the broad masses of workers and cadres on the national iron and steel front are seriously studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and energetically promoting iron and steel production, the steel-making plant of the Capital Iron and Steel Company is working at full blast day and night, and there has unfolded before us a combat scene of going all out and aiming high to achieve greater, faster, better and more economical results in the development of iron and steel production. The workers of the whole factory are fighting bravely for the overfulfillment of this year's state plans ahead of schedule.

Since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the steel-making plant of the Company, guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, has unremittingly tapped the potentialities of the enterprise to insure sustained increase in production and the overfulfillment of state plans year after year, and has fulfilled two years ahead of schedule the steel output target set for the 4th five-year plan. From 1970 to 1974, steel output showed progressive increase at the average rate of 14.6 percent per annum. The output in 1974 was over six times greater than that in 1965, thus exceeding the designed capacity by 87 percent. The variety of steel increased from five in 1965 to over 120. From January to July this year, the state plan had again been overfulfilled.

All during these years, the steel-making plant of the Capital Iron and Steel Company has been an advanced unit on the iron and steel front. Why is the situation of this factory so good? Why is it that the increase in output can be sustained for years in succession? The broad masses of workers and cadres unanimously reply that the key lies in there being a strong leading body capable of seriously carrying out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and constantly leading the broad masses forward. The workers say: "The Party committee has the right ideological and political line, and persists in putting the word daring above everything else. With the "squad members" forming themselves into a fist, setting an example with their own conduct and taking the lead everywhere, the more we work, the greater our drive!"

Put the Correct Orientation of the Ideological and Political Line Above All Else

In the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Party committee of the steel-making plant of the Capital Iron and Steel Company has summed up an experience in light of reality: In making steel it is first necessary to grasp the key link. The "squad members" of the Party committee of the plant must at all times put the correct orientation of the ideological and political line above all else

and strive to implement the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the grassroots level.

Before the great proletarian cultural revolution, under the influence of the revisionist line, the Party committee of this factory paid attention only to grasping production without paying attention to grasping the line. As a result, the orientation of the enterprise deviated. Historical experience taught them that only by reading and studying seriously and adhering to the Party's basic line could they advance in the correct direction. In these years, they have seriously studied works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and firmly carried out work according to the instructions of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee. Since the beginning of this year, the "squad members" of the Party committee have paid even greater attention to taking the lead in studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and strived to clearly understand the question of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie on the basis of linking theory and practice.

The policy of the Party is the embodiment of the line. Only by seriously carrying out to the letter the Party's policy can we bring about revolutionary solidarity and consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat. With public interests in mind, the "squad members" of the Party committee of the steel-making plant of the Capital Iron and Steel Company have seriously carried out work according to the policies of the Party. They have not only united with those sharing their own view but are also good at uniting with and working together with those who once disagreed with them.

During the great cultural revolution, a worker of the dolomite workshop took the lead in opposing Liu Jui-t'ien, a standing committee member of the Party committee. After Liu Jui-t'ien was incorporated into the leading body, this worker felt that there was something weighing on his mind ideologically. Starting from Party interests, Liu Jui-t'ien on his own initiative gave this worker the benefit of ideological work on many occasions. He affirmed that this worker was of great help to him and also pointed out his shortcomings. This relieved the latter of his ideological misgivings, and he was able to make faster progress politically. When the Party branch discussed Party membership for this worker, some people voiced disagreement. Liu Jui-t'ien made an overall analysis of his case to enable the others to unify their understanding. That worker was admitted to the Party. He and the broad masses were deeply moved.

"Vigorous and creative socialism is created by the masses themselves." The Party committee of the steel-making plant of the Capital Iron and Steel Company realize that the working class is a decisive force in developing socialist production and that only by wholeheartedly relying on the working class to run an enterprise can Chairman Mao's revolutionary line be consistently adhered to and the dictatorship of the proletariat consolidated. Therefore, in their practical work, the leading members of the Party committee take the workers as the masters of the enterprise and themselves as the servants of the people. They organize the masses to take part in enterprise management, and when difficulties are encountered, they mobilize the masses to solve them. Both in revolution and production, they persist in vigorously launching the mass movement. This has unremittingly improved the relations of production

in the socialist enterprise and given rise to a lively and vigorous situation in which the leadership trust the masses, the masses cherish the leadership and those above and below are united as one.

At present, through relying on the working class to run the enterprise, a set of customary methods has been formed by the steel-making plant of the Capital Iron and Steel Company: First, the Party committee discusses the major problems of the whole factory in revolution and production, invites the participation of workers' representatives in discussion and draws wisdom and strength from the masses. Second, the working masses are invited to participate in office management so as to use the ideas of the working class to change the outlook of the offices and bring about the ideological revolutionization of office workers. Third, shifts and teams are democratically managed so that the working masses are not just producers but also management personnel. Fourth, when knotty production and technical problems are encountered, the workers are organized for a "group consultation" and the masses are aroused to fight a "major battle."

In the first half of last year, this factory was under the heavy pressure of production work, but its equipment also had to be overhauled. According to past practice, the overhaul of equipment called for suspension of production. Could overhaul be carried out without suspending production? The factory Party committee explained the situation to the masses, assigned them the task and set forth the difficulties involved. The broad masses of workers offered advice and presented many rational suggestions. The workers of the whole factory worked in close coordination with fraternal units and started a 1,000-man "major battle." They not only accomplished the task of overhauling the equipment but also persevered in production. This episode gave the Party committee members of the plant a profound education. They said, "The masses are the real heroes. The many difficulties which the Party committee could not solve behind closed doors were solved in no time once they were handed over to the masses."

Carry Forward the Spirit of Putting Courage Above All Else

Every member of the Party committee of the steel-making plant of the Capital Iron and Steel Company has the "vigor of a tiger" in him. They bear in mind the Party cause, do things with the interests of the people in mind, hold themselves responsible to the people in all things and persist in yielding no ground in principle and daring to struggle against the evil winds.

Boldly arousing the masses to seriously implement proper enterprise management is a salient expression of the boldness of the Party committee of the steel-making plant in waging struggle. In the past, due to interference from Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the phenomenon of "freedom in steel smelting" without following the work procedure appeared in the steel-making workshop. Once, several young workers did not carry out the post responsibility system. They worked by turns and kept a heat of steel on the floor. Laying hold of this incident, the factory Party aroused the workers of the whole factory to vigorously criticize Lin Piao's revisionist

line. They drew a clear line of demarcation between rational rules and regulations and revisionist "control, strangulation and suppression" and overcome the erroneous idea that the "grasping of enterprise management" was liable to give rise to "control, strangulation and suppression." On this basis, they laid down and strengthened the essential rules and regulations and unified the work procedure. The leadership dared to struggle against erroneous ideas, boldly grasped proper enterprise management and further aroused mass enthusiasm. The workers said: "We are the masters of the enterprise. As the system is formulated by us, we must consciously observe and strictly enforce it." They seriously worked according to rules and regulations thus insuring the carrying out of steel production in a strained but orderly manner.

Whether or not production can be boldly and properly grasped by correctly implementing the policy of "grasping revolution and promoting production is an important test for the Party committee of the enterprise. Influenced by Lin Piao's fallacy that "politics can pound against other things," some cadres voice fear of this or that whenever grasping production is mentioned. The members of the Party committee of the steel-making plant hold that production work is something indispensable to a socialist enterprise. The pushing up of production provides a strong material foundation for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and it is wrong for the leadership of a socialist enterprise not to grasp production. With the understanding of the "squad members" of the Party committee unified, proletarian politics is put in command of production, technical and other vocational work. Under the collective leadership of the Party committee, a deputy secretary and several responsible persons of the factory revolutionary committee take concrete charge of production, technical, equipment and rear-service work. All of them are serious and responsible and they work cautiously and attentively. Other Party committee members also pay attention to production. The whole factory holds a pre-shift production regulation meeting every day and a production routine meeting every week. There has also been set up a 24-hour shift system, and leading members are also put on the shift every day. This makes it possible to solve in good time the problems that arise in production.

Last year, due to overhaul of equipment, this factory was able to fulfill only 71 percent of its annual production tasks at the end of the third quarter. As the time schedule was tight and the task was heavy, some people advocated the introduction of bonuses to give greater impetus to mass enthusiasm. The Party committee reviewed the lessons learned from the practice of "bonuses in command" and "material incentives" before the great cultural revolution," and aroused the masses to criticize and resist this erroneous suggestion. The Party committee led the workers of the whole factory to penetratingly criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and work hard and vigorously in the spirit of the general line. As a result, the annual state plans were fulfilled ahead of schedule.

Pay Attention to Maintaining the Unity of the "Squad Members"

The unity of the Party committee is a guarantee for realizing the unity of the workers of the whole factory and achieving victory in revolution and production. The members of the Party committee of the steel-making plant of the Capital Iron and Steel Company deeply realize this point and at all times pay attention to maintaining the unity of the "squad members." They discuss the line, the general situation, Party spirit, unity and discipline, seriously implement democratic centralism, and form among themselves the relationship of revolutionary comrades marked by mutual support and closeness.

Yin Chung-hua, secretary of the Party committee, dares to shoulder heavy burdens and to assume responsibilities. At the beginning of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the masses of a workshop were in discord over how to unfold this movement. Some people even wrongly criticized a standing committee member of the Party committee who stayed at a selected spot in this workshop. Yin Chung-hua took the initiative to go deep into the midst of the workshop to conduct investigations and studies. He carried out together with that standing committee member ideological work for the masses, thus unifying understanding and giving impetus to the smooth development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. Yin Chung-hua always kept what was difficult for himself and let the glory go to others. In the past few years, the steel-making plant of the Capital Iron and Steel Company scored great achievements in revolution and production. Whenever this was brought up Yin Chung-hua always gave the credit to the Party and to the masses but never played up himself.

The other members of the Party committee are also not concerned for personal gain or loss, and they consciously obey work requirements and the collective decisions of the Party committee. Deputy secretary of the Party committee Ma Jui-ch'ing always works diligently and earnestly, and firmly accomplishes his tasks without complaint despite hardships and criticisms. Standing committee member Liu Jui-t'ien of the Party committee is always serious and is never perfunctory in the fulfillment of any assignment so long as it is useful to the revolution, be it important or unimportant. People jokingly describe him as "a minister without portfolio."

When there was divergence of views among themselves, the Party committee of the steel-making plant of the Capital Iron and Steel Company do not eschew the problem but firmly solve it in strict accordance with these three principles: First, Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought is taken as a guide to seriously distinguish between right and wrong. Second, criticism and self-criticism are made and the opinions of others are listened to humbly. Third, ideological work related to individuals is carried out in good time. By doggedly doing things this way, the Party committee has eliminated differences, unified understanding and enhanced unity at the right time.

The "squad members" of the Party committee consciously uphold revolutionary unity and ideological unity and march in step. They work selflessly for the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat, thus enabling the Party committee to form a strong combat command post.

Persist in Acting Exemplarily

In steel production as in a battle, the commanders must charge at the head at the crucial moment. The members of the Party committee of the steel-making plant of the Capital Iron and Steel Company are known for this style of work. They say, "Rather than shout themselves hoarse, it is better for them to act exemplarily." In the past few years, the leading members of the Party committee constantly went to take up labor and direct production on the spot. They went to join the workers in fighting where work was most filthy, most backbreaking and difficult. Because dredging the drains for dust removers was filthy and back-breaking work, the leading members of the Party committee came there to do it. Standing in knee deep mud, they bent their backs working away with the workers. Work to repair smokestacks was even tougher. Once, the bricks within a smokestack of the converter caved in. Without waiting for the smokestack to cool off, standing committee member of the Party committee P'ang Ch'in-pi joined the workers in effecting an emergency repair although the temperature was as high as 50 or 60 degrees. After the job was finished, with the exception of his gleaming teeth, his whole face was covered with soot and his overalls were soaked through with sweat.

In the hot rainy season, deputy Party committee secretary Liu Hua constantly fought together with the workers before the furnace. The masses said with feeling: "For the sake of vigorously stepping up iron and steel production, Old Liu has bloodshot eyes and has lost weight!"

Because the leading members of the Party committee devote their whole energy to the development of the iron and steel enterprise, their revolutionary spirit has greatly inspired the working masses. The workers say, "As the leaders dare to go uphill, so we dare to fight the tigers. As the leaders dare to go down to the sea, so we are able to capture the dragon." This revolutionary spirit of unyielding integrity as displayed by the working class of Tach'ing who don't bow to the pressure of work, not fear overwhelming odds, charge toward at the crucial moment and are capable of braving the storms has taken root and come into bloom among the working masses. In the whole factory, there has emerged group after group of advanced collectives and advanced individuals.

For over twenty years, 58-year-old Communist and veteran worker Hsin Yung-feng consistently worked diligently, cautiously and attentively. He was seriously ill but he set his heart to work. He said, "I want to live like Wang Chin-hsi, and will fight as long as I live. So long as I am still breathing, I'll work vigorously for socialism!"

Deputy leader of the crane squad Liu Hsien-sheng charged ahead to take enemy positions for the revolution. Once, an emergency measure for removing a source of danger called for climbing up a red-hot slag tank to fix a steel cable. At this crucial moment, Little Liu thought nothing of his life. Bravely he climbed up the slag tank and quickly hung in place the steel cable, thus insuring the smooth progress of production.

At present, under the leadership of the factory Party committee, the broad masses of workers of this factory are continuing to study seriously

the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat so as to further strengthen revolutionary unity, better grasp revolution and promote production, wage a battle against high temperature for high output, and make still greater contributions toward speeding up the development of the iron and steel industry.

- By NCNA Correspondent(s) and
NCNA Reporter(s)

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SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

Why China Stresses Small and Medium-Sized Industrial Enterprises

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1975)

small and medium-sized iron and steel works, coal mines and cement, chemical fertilizer, machinery and other plants have sprung up everywhere across the length and breadth of china since its liberation in 1949. as a supplement to the big, modern enterprises, they have contributed much to the country's growing national economy.

one of china's basic principles for developing its socialist industry is step by step to establish an independent, fairly comprehensive industrial system under the policy of meeting domestic needs, relying on its own resources and building big, medium-sized and small enterprises simultaneously with the stress on the last two categories. big enterprises are built where necessary and feasible as the backbone of the industry.

also known as the policy of "walking on two legs", it enables china, a developing socialist country, to start from scratch and ensure a rapid industrial growth in keeping with its financial and material resources and without contracting large foreign loans at the expense of national independence. besides, it helps the country make full use of its manpower and natural resources.

take the power industry for example. china has built a number of big, modern hydro-electric power stations, which are indispensable for its development. but such power stations, with their complex equipment, would each require an investment of several hundred million yuan and several or even a dozen years to build. and they are limited to places where water is abundant.

in contrast, it requires only a few hundred yuan to build a small power station with a generating capacity of a few kilowatts, and less than 100,000 yuan to build one with a generating capacity of several thousand kilowatts, both within a year. small power stations can operate where the water head is only a few metres or even less than a metre high, and therefore can make use of scattered water resources. all this brings them within the reach of people's communes and their sub-divisions, not to say counties, prefectures and provinces.

statistics show that small hydro-electric power stations alone generated more electricity in 1974 than the whole power industry of china did in 1949, the year of liberation. one third of the electricity produced by china's hydro-electric power stations last year came from the small and medium-sized ones, which have helped bring electricity to more than 70 per cent of the people's communes throughout the country.

before liberation, china's industry was concentrated mainly in coastal cities, while the vast interior, especially the mountainous and border areas, were almost a complete blank industrially. a large part of the industry was owned by the imperialists, who set up factories to squeeze super-profits out of china's cheap labour and rich natural resources.

today, the irrational distribution of industry left over from the old society has been changed to a great extent, thanks to the widespread establishment of small and medium-sized enterprises, plus key projects built by the state. for example, yunnan province in southwest china was formerly one of china's most backward areas. it now has several hundred factories and mines at county level and upwards, and more than 1,000 smaller ones set up by people's communes and their sub-divisions.

during the great proletarian cultural revolution, people were mobilized to locate coal deposits in the traditionally coal-deficient provinces south of the yangtze river. the numerous coal pits that went into production as a result of this mass campaign have helped these provinces reduce their dependence on northern provinces for coal.

another merit of small and medium-sized enterprises is that they yield quick returns and thus help increase socialist accumulation and enlarge production. mountainous tsunhua county in north china's hopei province earned 100 million yuan in 1971-1974 through its mining, iron and steel, machine-building and other industries. a small proportion of the money was turned over to the state and the rest was used locally to buy lorries, tractors and other farm machines.

the main purpose of such enterprises is to help develop agriculture, the foundation of the national economy. no less than 70 per cent of the cement produced by small plants in china is used for building farmland improvement projects. the farm machines and implements made by small and medium-sized plants are designed to suit the different conditions of different places. many people's communes and their sub-divisions have set up workshops to make auxiliary parts and repair farm machines. china as a whole produced 6.2 times as many heavy tractors, 36 times as many hand tractors and 12 times as many other farm machines in 1974 as in 1965.

as small factories and mines spread in the rural areas, they draw more and more peasants into industry, turning them into workers and technicians. in many communes, the peasant-workers work in the fields during busy farming seasons, and in commune factories the rest of the year. this is an important step towards reducing the differences between workers and peasants and between town and country. it helps consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat.

people need a wide variety of articles for daily use, but big, modern factories alone cannot produce them all. in china, such goods as locks, zippers, umbrellas, oil cloth and glassware are largely produced by small neighbourhood factories with odds-and-ends material discarded by big plants. the small factories also render a valuable service to the big ones by producing for them on order. for example, 28 kinds of auxiliary parts for a new-type light lorry now being produced at the no. 1 motor vihecle plant in northeast china's changchun city come from local small factories.

most of the funds for small enterprises were raised locally. licheng county in north china's shansi province needed 20,000 tons of cement in building a 100-kilometre-long irrigation canal. with part of the money allocated to the project, it started a small cement plant to meet the needs. by the time the project was completed, the annual output of the plant had increased from a few thousand to ten thousand tons. the cement it supplied was cheaper than that bought from other places.

while self-reliance is their guiding principle, the small and medium-sized enterprises have encouraging support from the state. commune-run enterprises need not pay any tax for their products that are directly used for farming. enterprises at or above county level also enjoy tax exemptions or deductions in their first few years. many big state-owned factories help equip the smaller ones and train workers and technicians for them.

the vitality of small and medium-sized factories and mines is shown by their constant expansion and modernization through technical transformation. an example is changchou city in the east china province of kiangsu. on the basis of a few small factories built in 1958, the year of the great leap forward, the city has developed into a thriving industrial centre making hand tractors, diesel engines, tip lorries, buses, computers, laser apparatus, chemical fertilizer, insecticides, corduroy and a wide range of other products. it is also the maker of china's first integrated circuit computer capable of doing 120,000 operations per second.

INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT

Chinese Factories Equip Themselves

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Sept. 19, 1975)

in new china, much essential machinery is being made by workers in plants not specialized in equipment manufacture. this is one of the important ways china is solving the equipment problem in developing her industry through self-reliance.

in northeast china's liaoning province, one of the country's heavy industry centres, it is common for workers, cadres and technicians in big, medium or small heavy or light industrial enterprises themselves to make equipment to improve the working conditions. rough estimates show that from 1970 to may this year the industrial and mining enterprises in liaoning province made upwards of 35,000 pieces of equipment. these include an electric shovel with a four cubic metres scoop, an infra-red heat setter for the anti-shrink process in making polyester fabric devised by textile workers, an electromagnetic suction disc for loading and unloading scrap iron made by dockers, an automatic production line made by fishery workers in a processing plant and a device for boring a tiny hole on jewelled bearings made by workers in a watch factory.

liaoning province has a fairly good industrial basis and production there made progress during the great proletarian cultural revolution. last year the gross output value of the province's machine-building industry was 2.4 times that of 1965, the year preceding the great cultural revolution, and 74 times the figure for 1949 when new china was founded.

the shenyang small tractor plant used to make 8-horse power walking tractors. in 1971, the factory wanted to produce 12-horse power ones to meet rural needs but this required new equipment and some specialized machines. instead of asking the state for help, the factory workers decided to make the new machines themselves and set up cadre-worker-technician groups. in a few years, the groups designed and made more than 260 pieces of equipment, or almost two thirds of the factory's present total.

because special machinery was lacking, the making of the tractor gear boxes involved a large number of workers. five worker-cadre-technician groups worked out five plans to alter the situation. as a result of hard work day and night they turned out an automatic production line in a year's time. the automatic line, which needs only 11 workers to operate, raised work efficiency 8-fold. with the new machines the factory began to turn out the 12 h.p. tractors as scheduled. production capacity has been increased 40 times what it was a decade ago.

socialist new china has made efforts to provide conditions for workers to master science and technology. to raise their technical level, the industrial cities and many of the mines and enterprises in the province run sparetime schools. some factories also run colleges enrolling students selected from among workers with practical experience. these students return to production after a period of study. the workers know best what machines they need and have shown they are capable of turning the machines out.

to equip themselves, the industrial establishments in the province have been following the principles of making use of available materials and going from indigenous to more advanced techniques.

the port of talien at the southern tip of the liaotung peninsula is handling more and more cargoes with the development of china's foreign trade. the technical innovation group formed by dockers there evolved a special device -- an electro-magnetic suction disc for loading and unloading scrap iron. they used steel tubes for the frame of the crane to which the suction disc was fixed. altogether they made 18 such devices for their own use and for other docks.

as the chinese workers have shown, even those factories with a weak technical force can produce more advanced equipment through socialist coordination. this is the case with the fifty-year-old yinkou match factory. the factory, formerly poorly-equipped, automated production by installing a photoelectric-controlled programming device. this was made possible through help to the factory from a research institute, an institution of higher learning and an electronic equipment plant. the electronic equipment plant sent workers and technicians to cooperate in solving key technical problems. later the plant put the new device into serial production.

besides making new equipment, the mines and factories in liaoning province have renovated over 30,000 machines since 1970.

CHINSHA RIVER BASIN

New Look on the Banks of Chinsha River

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1975)

exploration and development during the past two decades have brought great changes to the once desolate banks of the chinsha river in southwest china. industry is expanding rapidly; good harvests have been reaped for years running; land and water traffic is fast growing.

busy traffic on an "unnavigable" river

the 1,900-kilometre-long chinsha river is part of the upper reaches of china's biggest river, the yangtze. it flows swiftly through mountain gorges along the borders of szechwan province, the tibet autonomous region and yunnan province. some imperialists who surveyed the river before china's liberation described it as "unnavigable" because of the shoals and swift currents. goods were then carried by people or horses. shipwrecks occurred very often on the few navigable sections which totalled no more than 60 kilometres in length.

the state set up a special organization to harness the river after liberation. a 1,000-member team organized by the ministry of communications made a general survey of it in 1964. under unified leadership, workers and local people blasted hidden reefs, removed shoals and dredged the waterway. upwards of 130 shoals were removed during the great proletarian cultural revolution. many beacon houses were put up and buoys installed to ensure safe sailing. about 1,100 kilometres of the river are now navigable.

with the development of navigation, two shipyards were set up by the state and some small ones by counties and people's communes along the river. they make cargo and passenger ships, tugs, motor junks, cement boats and cutters, which have replaced the small wooden boats and canoes once used on the river. the largest ships now have a tonnage of more than 200 each as against a few tons before liberation. many new wharves have been added and old ones expanded.

the chinsha river is today a trunk waterway linking northwest yunnan and southwest szechwan with other areas. it is playing an increasingly important role in the development of local industry and agriculture. the volume of cargo going through hsinshihchen, a river port in szechwan province, in one year is ten times the total of the 22 years under the rule of the kuomintang reactionaries. through that port, large quantities of steel products, cement, chemical fertilizer, medicine and daily necessities are shipped into the liangshan yi autonomous prefecture.

booming industry

in the long years before liberation, the rich mineral and forest resources in the areas along the chinsha river remained untapped. there was no modern industry there except for a few smithies and carpenter shops. these areas have now become an up-and-coming industrial zone in southwest china, with the establishment of the lumber, metallurgical, coal, power, machine-building, chemical, paper making and other industries. small iron and steel, machinery and chemical fertilizer plants, power stations and coal mines have mushroomed in the great proletarian cultural revolution.

the vast timberlands along the chinsha river rank second in china in forest resources. pines, spruces and firs cover an area of several million hectares. twenty percent of the trees were destroyed by natural causes before liberation when no efforts were made to turn them into use. since the founding of new china, the state has set up some 20 forest and shipping administrations there and built over 2,000 kilometres of roads in the forest areas, which now provide the country with large quantities of timber every year.

all the industries on the banks of the river have started from scratch. they are all expanding rapidly thanks to the self-reliant and hard efforts of the workers. take the hsiaopaoting coal mine. its annual output has gone up 14 times in a decade as a result of concerted efforts by the miners of han, yi, and tibetan nationalities. the mine overfulfilled the state quotas every year.

increasing farm output

agriculture was very backward before in the mountains along the chinsha river, where the fields were scattered on rock-strewn slopes and cut up by gullies. at that time, people of tibetan, yi, miao, pai and several other nationalities living there used the primitive slash-and-burn method in farming. yield was low and life very miserable. after liberation the peasants embarked on the road of collectivization under the leadership of the communist party. they carried out large-scale farm improvement projects, learned advanced farming methods and achieved a marked increase in grain output -- in many place, more than treble that of the early post-liberation years. living standards have kept improving.

in the hsinlien production brigade on the upper reaches of the chinsha river, the villages and fields are scattered in mountains 2,400 to 3,600 metres above sea level. the tibetan people there lived on wild herbs most of the year in the past. every winter and spring since 1964, commune members of the brigade have turned out to improve farming conditions, with the national pacesetter in agriculture, the tachai production brigade, as their example. thus they have built 1,800 plots of

terraced fields on mountain slopes and dug 54 kilometres of ditches for irrigation. the brigade's total grain output last year was five times the figure for the early post-liberation period. all the families now have surplus grain, in addition to the brigade's collective grain reserve of 150 tons.

drought was formerly a menace nine years out of ten in huili county north of the chinsha river. since liberation the people there have built more than 200 reservoirs and 6,000 other water control projects to bring water to over 6,600 hectares of farmland, a tenfold increase in irrigated acreage. the county is now among the many rich counties on the banks of the chinsha river.

CROPPING SYSTEM

Agro-Scientists in North China Province Help Improve Cropping System

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Sept. 18, 1975)

how to improve the cropping system in order to raise the rate of land utilization is part of the scientific study carried out during the last six years by agricultural scientists and technicians and peasants in north china's hopei province, one of the country's major grain and cotton producing centres.

peasants in north hopei province used to gather a single crop a year or three crops every two years while in the central-south part they were regularly able to get two crops a year or three crops every two years. to improve the cropping system, agro-scientists have gone to different areas in the province to study the main types of intercropping used by the peasants and summed up their good experience. scientists and technicians in the hopei provincial research institute of farm crops and other scientific institutions since 1969 have been summing up the methods devised by the peasants to harvest three high-yield crops a year and interplant cotton and wheat. in the hohengcheng production brigade of the province, known for its high grain and cotton yields, they worked and lived with the peasants and have popularized their cultivation methods throughout the province. last year two or three crops were gathered on 40 per cent of the province's farming acreage. this raised the multiple index of the farming acreage to 140 and helped increase the hectare yield.

this is one of the 110 new scientific techniques achieved in agricultural research through cooperation between scientists and peasants. a total of 160 have been worked out since the great proletarian cultural revolution started in 1966.

during this period several hundred agro-scientists have set up more than 200 scientific centres in the rural areas. these centres have established wide contacts with nearby people's communes and their production brigades and helped form a scientific network of upwards of 1,000 groups. scientists working with local peasants and grassroots cadres have planted hundreds of experimental, seed breeding and demonstration plots.

along with improvement in the cropping system, progress has been made in the prevention and treatment of pests and insects. scientists watch and study cotton bollworms, corn stalk borers and aphids at all stages and have evolved new methods to prevent and eliminate them. take for example a diagnostic box of plant nutrition. experienced peasants often know what nutrients a crop lacks from changes in the appearance and colour of the plant's stalks and leaves. inspired by this experience, scientists of the provincial research institute of plant protection, soil and fertilizer working in luancheng county determined to devise a simple instrument to measure nutrient-deficiency in a crop so as to be able to stimulate or check plant growth, thus increasing man's control and planning. they observed, contrasted and recorded the appearance and colour of different types of cotton and maize when they were short of this or that nutrient. this diagnostic box is popular among the peasants.

agro-scientists have learned that only by integrating their research with production can they achieve fruitful results. in 1974, li tung-hui of the hopei provincial research institute of farm crops went with other scientists to a high-yielding county where he specially studied peasant experience in growing 100,000 plants of one type of millet per mou (one-fifteenth of a hectare) to get a yield of 500 kilogrammes. after a year's study he could show that it was possible to break through the old convention that not more than 40,000 plants can be grown in close planting one mou. later, he exchanged experience with the peasants in over 60 production brigades in a dozen counties, made a survey of the physiological features of the crops and their relation to the environment and summed up the method of growing high-yield millet.

many scientific institutions run short-term courses and evening technical schools for the peasants and arrange visits to experimental plots. in 1974 alone, they trained 22,000 peasant technicians in this way, wrote articles for 46 technical and reference journals and distributed some 970,000 copies to disseminate the new scientific methods and techniques.

"NADAM" FAIR

Traditional "Nadam" Fair on Northwest China Grassland

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Sept. 18, 1975)

more than 30,000 people of different nationalities attended the recent "nadam" fair on a grassland at alashan left banner, a county with compact communities of mongolian nationality in the ningsia hui autonomous region.

mongolian herdsmen and cadres, people of hui, han and tibetan nationalities and compatriots of taiwan province origin were among the festival goers.

"nadam" literally means "festivity" in mongolian. dating nearly 1,000 years back, it is the traditional festival during which the mongolian nationality celebrates success and good harvests. in preliberation days, however, the fair was monopolized by the princes and nobles as an occasion for their enjoyment.

during the fair almost 1,000 white yurts and tents were pitched on the big grassland east of the town of payinhot at the foot of the holan mountains. at the opening ceremony, resounding cheers greeted the entry of ranks of boys and girls waving bouquets, frontier militiamen carrying their rifles, sportsmen and theatre artistes in colourful costumes and the herdsmen on prancing horses. thousands of herdsmen, workers, cadres, students, and armymen watched the horse races, marksmanship trials, archery and wrestling contests, the distinctive national sports, basketball and volleyball games, tug-of-war and shooting at targets in the air.

one of the highlights was a mongolian wrestling contest. a 60-year-old wrestler of proficient skill and abundant experience grappled with a young newcomer. the young contestant had courage and tenacity, the old wrestler was confident and calm. for half an hour the two were locked in a struggle so close it was difficult to decide which was the victor. it ended in a draw, with the spectators applauding enthusiastically. the old wrestler, hotehpu, is an outstanding herdsman of mongolian nationality in the wulichi commune. although he has been a wrestler for more than 30 years, before liberation he rarely got the chance to wrestle in a contest at the "nadam" fair, which was reserved for wrestlers in the pay of the princes and nobles. but now hotehpu has straightened his back and enters every wrestling contest with the greatest of pleasure.

when evening fell, films were shown in the han and mongolian languages. on the flood-lit plaza, a dozen amateur theatrical troupes sang national-style songs and danced in praise of the party, chairman mao and the successes achieved on the grasslands.

they were chosen from numerous amateur troupes set up by the people's communes and production brigades of the banner. they have created a repertoire rich in national colour and vividly reflecting the herdsmen's life and work. braving sandstorms and severe cold and trekking over long stretches of gobi, they often go to the yurt communities and grazing grounds to perform for the herdsmen and publicize chairman mao's revolutionary line.

at the festival grounds the commercial department had set up over 20 temporary stores and stalls selling manufactured goods, food, books, hardware, medicines, special articles for the minority nationalities, and tools. there were also photographers' stands where festival goers had pictures taken. among the more than 60 kinds of articles catering to the minority nationalities were mongolian gowns, silks and satins, riding boots, saddles and stirrups, copper teapots and cauldrons, milk pails, felt for mongolian yurts and rugs. bicycles, sewing machines, wristwatches and transistor radio sets were also popular. a continuous stream of customers kept several hundred shop assistants busy all day.

the "nadam" fair is a good barometer of the excellent situation in the alashan left banner where constant progress has been made in stockbreeding and the living standards of the multi-national people have risen steadily, thanks to the guidance of the party's policy for nationalities.

since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966, people in the banner have deepened their movement to learn from tachai, national pace-setter in agriculture, and to apply the same spirit to developing animal husbandry. they have worked hard to build up the grassland and improve conditions in the pastoral areas. this year, under the impetus of the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the multi-national people in the banner have achieved new successes. up to the end of june there were 27 percent more head of livestock in the banner than in the same 1974 period. gross industrial output value was up 45 per cent and communications and transport, commerce, culture, education and medical work have also made great strides.

THIRD NATIONAL GAMES

Chinese National Games Archery Events Close in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1975)

the four-day archery events at the third national games of the people's republic of china concluded here today.

in the keen competitions beginning september 15, sung shu-hsien of liaoning province totalled 342 points in the women's 30 metres single-round to equal the world record established by wang wen-chuan of shanghai. in addition, eight archers and three teams improved 13 national records on 21 occasions and two archers equalled two national records.

entered in the archery events were 13 teams from shanghai, tientsin, shansi, inner mongolia, liaoning, kirin, chinghai, sinkiang, shantung, fukien, kwangtung and tibet, and taiwan province in its first participation in these national games. the 109 archers in the men's and women's events are of the mongolian, tibetan, hui, sibo, uighur, kazakh, monba, tengba, loba and han nationalities. some are veterans with outstanding results to their credit, but most of the competitors are rising young archers under 20, the youngest being 14. in fact, over 90 per cent of the entrants are juniors.

friendship first, competition second, unity and mutual assistance for making common progress -- these are the salient features of the current archery competition. both on and off the archery fields, fellow competitors got together in groups of 3 or 5 to exchange experience and chatted in a friendly atmosphere. li hai-pao of taiwan, the youngest girl in the tournament, and lin yi-ping, another member of the taiwan women's team from overseas, were deeply moved. li hai-pao expressed her determination to learn conscientiously from her "elder sisters" and train hard so as to improve her own skills.

lin yi-ping said: "back in the motherland, i have felt more keenly how the party and the motherland cherish the compatriots and sportsmen from taiwan province like kith and kin. i will bring this feeling to taiwan compatriots residing overseas so as to contribute my share to the liberation of taiwan and unification of the motherland.

during the contest, they were both in good form and made gratifying progress. veteran archers warm-heartedly helped young competitors improve their skills. during intervals, outstanding chinese archers li shu-lan and hsu kai-tsai helped new archers from taiwan, sinkiang, tibet and other areas on master archery fundamentals. their work drew favourable comments.

a large number of archers came to the fore during the great proletarian cultural revolution. they displayed fine sportsmanship and high standards in competition. the members of the shansi provincial men's and women's teams are all middle school students with an average age of 18. with only two years' experience in archery, members of the men's team modestly learned from other archers and trained hard, and won sixth place in the team event with a total of 6,524 points. 17-year-old feng tse-min was placed seventh in men's individual double-round archery. his result was 59 points above the winning total in this event at the second national games.

the tibetan women's team has an average age under 19. four members of the team improved all the 12 records of the tibet autonomous region on 16 occasions. taking part in a national competition for the first time, 18-year-old wang wen-hua from liaoning collected 306 points in the men's 50-metre single-round archery to better the national record by one point. 17-year-old kwangtung girl wang yi-nung totaled 341 points in women's 30-metre single-round event, only one point short of the world record established by shanghai girl wang wen-chuan.

having witnessed the good performance of the young archers, veterans and tournament officials were elated and said that they signified a bright future for china's archery.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BRAZIL

Brazilian Permanent Ambassador to UNESCO and
Party Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1975)

ilmar penna marinho, permanent ambassador of brazil to the united nations educational, scientific and cultural organization, his wife and eight others wound up their visit in peking and left here today to visit nanking, wuhsi, shanghai and kwangchow before going home.

ambassador marinho and his party arrived in peking on september 14. while in peking, they met with li chi, leading member of the chinese ministry of education and chang wei, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of tsinghua university and member of the executive board of the u.n.e.s.c.o. brazilian ambassador to china aluisio napoleao de freitas rego and his wife were present at the meeting. after the meeting, the brazilian friends were honoured at a banquet given by kung hsiao, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Cambodian Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary
Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1975)

ieng sary, deputy prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and his party arrived here by air this evening after attending the foreign ministers' conference of non-aligned countries held in lima and the seventh special session of the u.n. general assembly held in new york and visiting some countries.

the distinguished cambodian guests were greeted at the airport by han nien-lung, chinese vice-minister of foreign affairs, and chu chuan-hsien and liang feng, director of the protocol department and deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

also present were toch kham doeun. cambodian ambassador to china; mumtaz ali alvie, pakistan ambassador to china; ladislao gonzalez carbajal, cuban ambassador to china; eugenio anguiano, mexican ambassador to china; and juan alayza rospigliosi, minister-counsellor of the peruvian embassy in peking.

Vice Premier Chi Teng-kuei Meets Cambodian Deputy Prime Minister Ieng Sary

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1975)

vice-premier chi teng-kuei met and had a cordial and friendly conversation this afternoon with ieng sary, deputy prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

present were han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, and shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the central committee of the communist party of china.

later, vice-premier chi teng-kuei gave a dinner in honour of deputy prime minister ieng sary.

CHINA AND CHILE

Chilean Ambassador to China Gives National Day Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1975)

chilean ambassador to china hernan hiriart laval and his wife gave a reception here today in celebration of the national day of chile.

among the guests were chung fu-hsiang, minister of posts and tele-communications, wang hai-jung, vice-foreign minister, chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, hsiao peng, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and chien hsin-chung, vice-minister of public health.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were present.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Feature from Equatorial Guinea: Profound Friendship

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1975)

a profound friendship has been cemented between the chinese workers and technicians and the equatorial guinean people in the course of their joint efforts to rebuild the mongomo-ncue road over the last two years.

many are the moving stories told of the care and concern they have shown for each other under arduous conditions. they have written glorious chapters in the annals of friendship between the two peoples.

the reconstruction of the 120-kilometre-long road started in 1973. it runs east-west through tropical forests and plantations of cocoa and coffee, and is a link between the villages in the north central part of the country. after its reconstruction, the road will play an important part in the development of the country's national economy.

through hard work and industrious technological study, many of the equatorial guinean workers soon became skilled in different jobs and became a main technical force in road building.

melchor biteque, aged 19, is a student taking practical courses in the forge-workshop. he is deeply devoted to the construction of his motherland. full of energy, he works hard and studies well. he has never been known to complain, and will tackle the most difficult jobs, practicing them until he has mastered the technique. his devotion to the job deeply moved the chinese worker, old chu, who works alongside him. under the earnest and patient teaching of old chu, melchor made rapid progress. within about one year, he had basically grasped forging technique and could make some machine parts.

asked what was the incentive for his hard work, melchor said: "my grandpa was a blacksmith and suffered all his life under colonial rule. today, i am learning technique because i am determined to help fulfil the needs of my country's developing national economy."

one day melchor's father came from afar to see his son. the old man told the chinese friends some of his family's life story. melchor's grandfather had forged knives, spear-heads and hunting weapons. at that time, equatorial guinea was under colonial rule, and the people had no supplies of iron and steel. being an experienced blacksmith, melchor's grandfather knew that the red soil near his village contained iron. so he tried to extract the metal from it and succeeded. but before long, the colonial authorities learned about this. they very much resented this and forbade

him to smelt down the soil. because of this, melchor's grandfather had to abandon his work as a blacksmith, and the technique was lost.

melchor's father, with bitter hatred for the colonialists and love for independence, said: "at that time, the colonialists opposed our own development of national industry, because this would be a blow to their domination. our country today is an independent state and we are looking forward to a big development of national industry based on our own efforts." he also encouraged his son melchor to study hard and help national construction. the old man's words were a sound lesson to both the equatorial guinean and chinese workers. their common experiences in the past and their common desires of today closely link the hearts of the two peoples.

one morning last year, the county military commander visited the living quarters of the road engineering group, and insisted that the chinese friends accept a gift of a truck-load of sugar-cane. he said: "you have done us a great favour. your action once again shows that the great chinese people are genuine friends of the equatorial guinean people. this gift of sugar-cane grown on our own land is an expression of the friendly feelings of the equatorial guinean people to the chinese people."

the following true story shows how this friendship has been forged:

on the evening of january 9, 1973, there was a road accident, many passengers were injured, some very seriously. the leaders and doctors of the chinese road engineering group, learning of this, hastened to the county hospital to offer assistance with their treatment.

the hospital was not well equipped for dealing with such a large number of casualties, so it was decided to send the most serious cases to bata, the nearest large town. a local doctor and a chinese doctor took over the preliminary checking of the injured. they found peasant santiago nse suffering from a deep gash in the stomach. his intestines were exposed and his condition was very serious. to send him to bata would possibly cost him his life. remembering the teaching of chairman mao "heal the wounded, rescue the dying, practise revolutionary humanitarianism," the chinese doctor decided that it was best to treat him locally. the local officials, deeply moved by the chinese doctor's concern for the patient, agreed and quickly mobilized all the hospital staff and resources to carry out the operation.

the operation started about 10 p.m. with the doctors of the two countries working side by side, carefully and swiftly in the well-lit but simple operating room. it was a very moving sight to watch the doctors working in close cooperation. after one hour and more of tense expectancy by the onlookers, the operation was successfully

concluded. the patient quickly regained consciousness and under the careful treatment of the doctors of the two countries, the wound soon healed and he was able to leave the hospital fully recovered.

later the chinese doctors visited him in his own home. the whole village were very excited at their coming and extended warm hospitality to their chinese friends. when it was time to leave, the patient's mother presented them with gifts of sugar-cane and bananas.

the chinese engineers and technicians are deeply impressed by the sincere friendship shown to them by the equatorial guinean people over the last two years. president macias nguema has many times received the chinese engineering group, and visited them from time to time on construction sites and in their living quarters. this interest in their welfare shown by the president has been a great encouragement to the chinese technicians, when the president visited them in august 1973, he showed a keen interest in the lathes, drilling and planing machines and other building equipment which was being jointly operated by workers of the two countries. he also showed deep concern about the chinese living conditions, inspected the wells they had dug, and the pig-sties and vegetable garden they had made. he praised them for their efforts to improve their quarters. when dining with the chinese, he was in high spirits and described the chinese vegetables as "delicious".

the next day, the president gave them a return meal- where cassava, bananas and pearuts were served, and cordially chatted with his guests throughout the meal.

during the course of the road reconstruction, the chinese technicians have received a great deal of help from the equatorial guinean people. when they needed to quarry stone, they helped them hack away the bushes and even cut down big trees to open the way for them. when their work took them into primitive forests, friends served as their guides. if there was a sudden downpour of rain when they were working in the fields, they were always invited to take shelter in the people's houses. the house-holder would invariably light a fire to dry their clothes and warm them. the chinese technicians are all deeply touched by these experiences. they agree with their hosts that the friendly road now being restored by the peoples of the two countries will eventually be finished, but the friendship between the two peoples will continue to develop daily, and its development will be endless and unbounded, extending to the far corners of the world.

CHINA AND GUINEA-BISSAU

Reception on Occasion of First Voyage of Chinese Freighter to Guinea-Bissau

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1975)

li chen-hai, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in guinea-bissau, and wang cheng-kuei, captain of the chinese freighter "tienmen", gave a reception on september 15 on the occasion of the ship's first voyage to bissau, according to a report from that port.

present at the reception which took place on the chinese ship were otto schacht, commissioner of state for communications and transport, joao da costa, commissioner of state for health and social affairs, armando ramos, commissioner of state for commerce, mario cabral, commissioner of state for national education and culture, other high-ranking military and government officials, and friendly personages.

the reception proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere. guests and hosts toasted the steady development of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

CHINA AND IRAN

Iranian Prime Minister Visits Chinese Pavilion at Trade Fair

(NCNA-English Tehran, Sept. 18, 1975)

iranian prime minister amir abbas hoveyda, accompanied by minister of commerce fereidoon mahdavi, visited the chinese pavilion at the third tehran international trade fair today.

chinese ambassador hao teh-ching and head of the chinese pavilion chin yung-chang showed them around on the visit.

the prime minister looked attentively at the pictures on the exchange of visits between leaders of china and iran. pointing to one of the pictures, he said, "i remember, that's our visit to china."

on leaving the pavilion, the prime minister expressed the hope that exchanges between iran and china will increase.

Iranian Archaeological Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1975)

wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the academy of sciences of china, and wang yeh-chiu, director of the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data, gave a banquet this evening in honour of a four-member iranian archaeological delegation led by firouz bagherzadeh, director general of the archaeological centre of iran.

iranian ambassador to china ahmad-ali bahrami attended the banquet.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned and scientists, including hsia nai, wu tsao-wen and kuo lao-wei.

the iranian archaeological delegation arrived here yesterday. the guests will leave here to visit sian, loyang, changsha, kwangchow and shanghai.

CHINA AND IRAQ

Mayor of Baghdad Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1975)

ibrahim m. ismail, mayor of baghdad, capital of iraq, arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

he was welcomed at the airport by ting kuo-yu and wang hsiao-yi, vice-chairman and deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and cheng yuan-hsing, deputy director of the department of west asian and north african affairs of the foreign ministry.

iraqi ambassador to china falih a.r. al-samarrai was present.

Chairman of Peking Municipal Revolutionary Committee Fetes Mayor of Baghdad

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1975)

wu teh, chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, gave a banquet here this evening in honour of ibrahim m. ismail, mayor of baghdad, capital of iraq.

iraqi ambassador to china falih a.r. al-samarrai and officials of the iraqi embassy here attended the banquet.

present were ting kuo-yu, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of departments concerned, including wang hsiao-yi, cheng yuan-hsing and shih huang.

speaking at the banquet, wu teh praised the people of iraq as a great people with a glorious tradition of anti-imperialist struggle who have waged a protracted, heroic and unswerving struggle against colonialist and imperialist aggression.

in recent years, wu teh said, the government and people of iraq, under the leadership of president ahmed hassan al-bakr, achieved new successes in safeguarding state sovereignty and national independence, and in building their own country.

the people of china and iraq have between them a traditional friendship. the current visit by mayor ibrahim m. ismail will definitely make new contributions to enhancing the friendship between the two peoples and the people in the capitals of our two countries, wu teh added.

mayor ibrahim m. ismail said: we are grateful for the overwhelming hospitality shown us since our arrival in your beautiful capital -- peking.

at the same time, i would like to convey the iraqi people's regards to the friendly chinese people and their great leader chairman mao, the mayor of baghdad added. we are very glad our visit will further enhance the friendship between the people of the capitals of our two countries.

prior to the banquet, wu teh met and had a friendly conversation with the distinguished iraqi guests.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Japanese Kyushu Youth Ship Goodwill Delegation Visits Tientsin

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Sept. 18, 1975)

a japanese kyushu youth ship goodwill delegation led by issei sawada, governor of kumamoto prefecture, concluded its visit to tientsin and left here for peking by train today.

the 415-member delegation includes young workers, peasants, fishermen, teachers, employees, doctors and shop assistants from kyushu's eight prefectures -- kumamoto, fukuoka, saga, oita, miyazaki, okinawa, kagoshima and nagasaki. the youth ship sailed from kumamoto on september 13 and arrived in tientsin on september 15.

the japanese visitors were given a warm welcome on the dock by li jung-kuei, vice-chairman of the tientsin municipal revolutionary committee, leading members of trade union, communist youth league and women's organizations and other quarters concerned, and several hundred local young people.

wu tai, first vice-chairman of the municipal revolutionary committee, met leading members and youth representatives of the delegation. the japanese friends were given a warm welcome at a reception given by the municipal revolutionary committee on the evening of september 15. the reception was permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and japan.

in his toast at the reception, wu tai said: "the people of japan's kyushu are old friends that the people of tientsin know well. in the past two years, youth ships from fukuoka prefecture, kyushu and kitakyushu visited tientsin and promoted friendship between the people and youth of china and japan."

"the current visit by youth of all circles from eight prefectures of kyushu, with issei sawada as the delegation leader, will definitely make new contributions to the cause of friendship between the people of china and japan," he added.

delegation leader issei sawada said: "following the first visit to china by the youth ship of eight prefectures of kyushu last year, we have now organized a second youth ship to visit china so as to continue the promotion of friendship between the people and youth of japan and china."

"this has great, far-reaching significance in deepening the mutual understanding and friendship between the people of the two countries," he added, "we are determined to work hard so that the people and youth of japan and china will remain friendly forever."

yesterday afternoon, young people of china and japan planted friendship trees at the river-side park. 4,500 young people of tientsin joined their japanese friends at a fraternal get-together. friendly matches in volleyball and tug-of-war were held between two chinese-japanese combined teams. more than 100 local school children performed the "dance of welcome" for the visitors. the japanese friends performed instrumental music and japanese folk dances, and were entertained with an acrobatic performance.

while in tientsin, the japanese guests visited factories, people's communes, the takang oilfield, schools, hospitals, workers' housing settlements and kindergartens. they were given a warm welcome wherever they went. they met local trade unionists, youth, women, and people working in the fields of education, medicine, commerce and neighbourhood communities at discussion forums. all this enhanced the friendship between the people and youth of the two countries.

Delegation of China-Japan Friendship Association Leaves for Japan

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1975)

a delegation of the china-japan friendship association left here for japan by air today to attend the meeting in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and pay a friendly visit to the country. leader of the delegation is chu tu-nan, adviser to the china-japan friendship association and standing committee member of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, and deputy leaders are sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association, and wang ching-ju, vice-chairman of the peking municipal trade union council and vice-chairman of the peking municipal women's federation.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, and wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

present were teruji akiyama, minister of the japanese embassy in china, and takamaru morita and toshiko fukutomi, japanese friends in peking.

Delegation of China-Japan Friendship Association Arrives in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 19, 1975)

a delegation of the china-japan friendship association arrived here today at the invitation of the national headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox). the leader of the delegation is chu tu-nan and deputy leaders are sun ping-hua and wang ching-ju.

the delegation was met at the airport by over 100 japanese friends including hisao kuroda, seimin miyazaki, kinkazu saionji, kozo sasaki and tadashi yaoita.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu and vice-chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents chen kun-wang were also present at the airport.

bouquets were presented to the chinese guests by representatives of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and other organizations.

CHINA AND MALI

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets New Malian Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1975)

ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, met here today with sinaly thera, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of mali to china, and discussed with him matters related to the presentation of his credentials. ambassador sinaly thera arrived in peking on september 16.

New Malian Ambassador to China Presents Credentials to NPC Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1975)

sinaly thera, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of mali to the people's republic of china, this morning presented his credentials to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

present on the occasion were ho ying, chinese vice-foreign minister, chu chuan-hsien, director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry, and chou ming-chi, deputy director of the ministry's african affairs department.

hamady tidiani koreissi, counsellor of the malian embassy in peking, was also present.

CHINA AND MEXICO

Mexican Rice Study Group Leaves Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1975)

a 4-member mexican rice study group led by leonardo hernandez aragon, chief of the rice programme of the cereals department under the mexican national institute of agricultural research, ended its one-month study tour of china and left kwangchow for home today.

during their stay in china, the guests visited rural people's communes, agricultural research units, factories, schools and scenic spots in peking, shanghai, soochow, nanking, changsha and kwangchow.

hao chung-shih, chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, met the mexican friends in peking.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Soviet Revisionists' Sinister Purpose in Intervening in Angola

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1975)

following is an article in the "people's daily" today entitled "soviet revisionists' sinister purpose in intervening in angola."

the situation in angola has undergone a drastic change recently and this has aroused grave concern among african countries and the people the world over.

inspired and supported by the african people who are fighting in unity against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism, the angolan people dealt a telling blow at the portuguese colonialists in a protracted armed struggle and won important victories in their national liberation struggle. acting jointly and in unity, the three angolan liberation organizations last january signed with the portuguese government an agreement on angola's independence in november this year and jointly formed a transitional government. just as the angolan people were looking forward to independence, the situation took a sudden turn. flames of civil war were kindled there under the soviet revisionists' feverish instigation. armed conflicts have been spreading since and the transitional government is split and paralyzed. taking advantage of the situation, the portuguese authorities announced the suspension of the alvor agreement on angolan independence. distressing are the developments in angola.

the civil war in angola is fomented singlehandedly by the soviet revisionists who claimed to be "supporting african national liberation movements". let us see what they have done after the signing of the agreement on angola's independence:

in defiance of condemnation by the angolan and other african peoples, the soviet revisionists have bent on undermining angolan national unity so as to sabotage the process for the realization of independence. before the signing of the agreement, the three liberation organizations waged a common struggle to drive out the portuguese colonialists and had the support of the people. after the agreement, representatives of all three organizations joined the transitional government and worked for the final realization of independence. however, the soviet revisionists cranked up their propaganda machine to split and sow discord among the three organizations which persist in the anti-imperialist and anti-colonialist armed struggle, and, with an ulterior motive, labelled one organisation as "revolutionary", and the other two as "counter-revolutionary". in supporting one and attacking the other two, they undermined the unity of the three fraternal organizations.

meanwhile, the soviet revisionists sent a large quantity of arms to angola to stir up civil war and pour oil over the flames. after the signing of the agreement on angola's independence, they shipped large quantities of arms to angola by air and sea, including such heavy arms as missiles and armoured cars which were not available to the angolan people during their anti-colonial struggle. furthermore, soviet warships at an angolan port fired rockets on the armed forces of one liberation organization, killing angolan people. the soviet revisionists also sent many military personnel to angola to directly meddle in and direct the civil war there, fomenting fratricidal fighting.

the soviet revisionists are the arch-criminal in stirring up the civil war in angola, but, to cover up their criminal deeds, they resorted to the trick of a thief crying "stop thief" and made unfounded counter-charges against others. they blatantly slandered china and some african countries of "interfering in the angolan people's internal affairs", with a view to sowing discord, confusing public opinion and shifting the blame on others. but who will be deceived by their despicable and clumsy tactics?

what they did in angola has fully revealed their ferocious features as social-imperialists. people have become increasingly aware that in contending for hegemony with the other superpower, the soviet revisionists use all kinds of methods to barbarously penetrate into and expand in africa in a vain attempt to replace old colonialism. their interference in the internal affairs of angola constitutes an important step in their efforts to scramble for hegemony in africa, the aim of which is to place the strategically important angola which is abundant in natural resources within their neo-colonialist spheres of influence. but, the soviet revisionists will never succeed in their sinister design. angola belongs to the heroic angolan people, and africa belongs to the african people. the soviet revisionists will come to no good end in pushing hegemonism in africa and in disrupting the unity among the three organizations in angola and among the african countries. the two hegemonic powers, the soviet union and the united states, will finally meet with complete failure in their expansion and rivalry in angola.

the chinese people have always firmly supported the people of all african countries in their revolutionary struggle against imperialism and colonialism, and resolutely supported the angolan people's just struggle against colonial domination and for national independence. the chinese people have always given equal treatment and been friendly to the three organizations formed in the armed struggle against portuguese colonial rule and extended fullest possible support to their struggle. it is known to all that the three angolan liberation organizations were all born in the flames of struggle for national liberation, and have contributed their share to the fight against portuguese colonial domination and for the independence

and freedom of angola. all of them have been recognized and supported by the organization of african unity and won sympathy and support from the world people. we hope that the three organizations of angola will have the public interest in mind, take the national interests to heart, solve their differences through peaceful consultations, get united and oppose the enemy together. we are convinced that the angolan people can surely overcome the obstacles on the road of advance and achieve national independence and liberation.

CHINA AND TANZANIAN AND ZAMBIA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Tanzanian and Zambian Government Delegations

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1975)

vice-premier li hsien-nien met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with the tanzanian government delegation led by a.c. tandau, minister of communications and transport, and the zambian government delegation led by n.s. mulenga, minister of power, transport and works.

officials of the tazara authority were present.

present were fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, su chieh, vice-minister of railways, and chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

"Minutes of 7th Round of Talks on Tanzania-Zambia Railway" Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1975)

the "minutes of the seventh round of talks on the tanzania-zambia railway" between the governments of china, tanzania and zambia, and three protocols were signed in peking today.

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, attended the signing ceremony.

fang yi, chinese minister of economic relations with foreign countries, a.c. tandau, tanzanian minister of communications and transport, and n.s. mulenga, zambian minister of power, transport and works, signed the minutes and protocols on behalf of their respective governments.

present at the signing ceremony were:

members of the tanzanian government delegation a.ç. msuya, o.m. muhaji, p.b. mwidadi, a.h. mshangama, g. liundi and b. kamtawa;

members of the zambian government delegation a.b. chikwanda, a.m. milner, h.y. mwale, b.m. monze, d.r. chilao, m. walusiku, s.k. williams and b. saili; and

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-minister of railways su chieh, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries chen mu-hua, as well as leading members of departments concerned li hsuan, li heng, lu hsueh-chien, chen yi-ming, pu ke and wang hui-min.

officials of the tazara authority also attended the signing ceremony.

Tanzanian Minister Tandau and Zambian Minister Mulenga Give Farewell Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1975)

minister a.c. tandau, leader of the tanzanian government delegation, and minister n.s. mulenga, leader of the zambian government delegation, gave a farewell banquet here this evening.

among the guests at the banquet were fang yi and chen mu-hua, minister and vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, su chieh, vice-minister of railways, and yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

in their toasts at the banquet, minister tandau and minister fang yi expressed the wish that the friendship between the peoples of china, tanzania and zambia would grow constantly. the great success that has been achieved in the seventh round talks on the tanzania-zambia railway, said minister tandau, "reflects not only the warm friendly relations that so happily exist between our three countries, but also the mutual respect, understanding and goodwill that we have for each other." minister fang yi also pointed out that satisfactory results have been achieved in the talks between the three sides of china, tanzania and zambia on further enhancing the friendly relations and cooperation between the three countries and on matters related to the construction of the tanzania-zambia railway. the delegations' visit to china has made

fresh contributions to the consolidation and strengthening of the friendship and unity of the three peoples, he said.

present at the banquet were members of the tanzanian and zambian government delegations, and diplomatic officials of the tanzanian and zambian embassies in peking.

Tanzanian and Zambian Government Delegations Leave Peking for Other Places of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1975)

the tanzanian government delegation led by minister of communications and transport a.c. tandau and the zambian government delegation led by minister of power, transport and works n.s. mulenga left peking by air this morning to tour other places of china. they are accompanied by fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries.

the guests from tanzania and zambia were seen off at the airport by ho ying, vice-munister of foreign affairs, su chieh, vice-minister of railways, chen mu-hua, vice-minister of economic relations with foreign countries, and leading members of departments concerned.

diplomatic officials of the tanzanian and zambian embassies in peking were present.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Architects Delegation Leaves Peking for USA

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 17, 1975)

a twelve-member chinese architects delegation led by ho kuang-chien, acting president of the architectural society of china, with li ting, vice-president of the shanghai branch of the chinese architectural society, as its deputy leader left peking by air yesterday for a visit to the united states of america at the invitation of the american institute of architects.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Venezuelan Congress Vice President Dr. Oswaldo Alvarez Paz Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1975)

dr. oswaldo alvarez paz, vice-president of the congress of venezuela, his wife and party arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

they were greeted at the airport by chi peng-fei, secretary-general of the n.p.c. standing committee, and his wife hsu han-ping, and chen teh-ho, deputy director of the department of american and oceanian affairs of the foreign ministry.

Peking Banquet Honors Venezuelan Congress Vice President Dr. Oswaldo Alvarez Paz and Other Distinguished Venezuelan Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1975)

the standing committee of the national people's congress gave a banquet here this evening in honour of dr. oswaldo alvarez paz, vice-president of the congress of venezuela, his wife and party.

attending were tan chen-lin, vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee, secretary-general chi peng-fei and deputy secretaries-general wu hsin-yu and li chin-teh and member tseng sheng of the n.p.c. standing committee, as well as leading members of departments concerned, including chen teh-ho, ling ching, hsu han-ping and hsing jen-hsien.

vice-chairman tan chen-lin and vice-president dr. oswaldo alvarez paz proposed toasts at the banquet which was permeated with a friendly atmosphere.

in his toast at the banquet, tan chen-lin praised the venezuelan people for their victories in the struggle against imperialism and hegemonism and for safeguarding state sovereignty, protecting their own natural resources and developing their national economy.

"the chinese people resolutely support the venezuelan people in their just struggle and wish them constant new achievements on their road of advance", he added.

the n.p.c. vice-chairman expressed the conviction that the current visit by dr. oswaldo alvarez paz and other venezuelan guests will contribute to further enhancing the relations between the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples.

in his toast, vice-president dr. oswaldo alvarez paz recalled the struggles waged by the venezuelan people for the nationalization of petroleum industry. he said: "venezuela has promulgated an ordinance on nationalizing the whole petroleum industry within this year. this signifies that the venezuelan people are beginning to enter a new historical stage of complete independence. this ordinance has won the support of the third world countries."

vice-president dr. alvarez paz expressed the wish that the understanding between the two peoples would be constantly enhanced and the relations of cooperation between the two countries be constantly developed.

CHINA AND WEST GERMANY

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Franz-Josef Strauss and Party

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1975)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping met with franz-josef strauss, chairman of the christian social union of the federal republic of germany, and his party here this afternoon. vice-premier teng hsiao-ping and franz-josef strauss had a friendly conversation.

present were hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, hsu wei-chin, deputy director of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry, and peng chin-po, deputy department director of the ministry of foreign trade.

Technical Exhibition of Federal Republic of Germany Closes in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 18, 1975)

the technical exhibition of the federal republic of germany drew to an end at the peking exhibition centre today.

when this big and comprehansive technical exhibition was going on, president walter scheel, in a message sent by the presidential office to the exhibition, expressed his conviction that the exhibition will contribute to strengthening the relations between the federal republic of germany and china.

more than two hundred thousand people visited the exhibition in the past 14 days since its inauguration. in the course, discussions were held between the two sides on more than 100 technical topics involving machine building, electronics, chemical, metallurgical and light industries. by exchanging experience and learning from each other, technicians of the two countries helped strengthen the understanding and friendship between the two peoples. trade contacts were made between the firms taking part in the exhibition and china's national import and export corporations.

the friends running the exhibition also visited industrial, agricultural, educational and medical units, tour places of historical interest and attend a theatrical performance in peking.

Franz-Josef Strauss Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1975)

franz-josef strauss, chairman of the christian social union of the federal republic of germany, and his party wound up their visit to china and left here for home by air this evening.

they were seen off at the airport by hsiao fang-chou, vice-chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, hsu wei-chin, deputy departmental director of the foreign ministry, and peng chin-po, deputy departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade.

rolf friedemann pauls, ambassador of the federal republic of germany to china, was present.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Secretary-General A.G. Zulu Arrives in Sian at Head of Zambian Goodwill Delegation

(NCNA-English Sian, Sept. 18, 1975)

alexander grey zulu, secretary-general of the united national independence party of zambia, mrs. mary zulu, and the zambian goodwill delegation he is leading arrived in sian, capital of shensi province, from shihchiachuang by special plane this afternoon. they were accompanied by ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

a joyful atmosphere prevailed at the airport today which flew red banners and colourful bunting and was bedecked with huge streamers of welcome.

the special plane carrying the distinguished zambian guests landed at the airport which also flew the national flags of china and zambia. after secretary-general a.g. zulu and the other distinguished guests alighted from the plane, they were given a warm welcome by li jui-shan, chairman, and huang ching-yao, hsiao chun, ku feng-ming and wang feng-chin, vice-chairmen, of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee, and sun chang-hsing, chairman of the sian city revolutionary committee.

the more than 1,000 well-wishers at the airport cheered rhythmically and shouted slogans of welcome, and children performed "friendship dance", "harvest dance" and "basket of flower dance" as an expression of the sian people's friendship for the people of zambia.

the shensi provincial revolutionary committee gave a banquet in the evening in honour of the distinguished guests. n.p.c. vice-chairman ulanfu attended. in their toasts, li jui-shan and alexander grey zulu expressed the wish that the friendly relations and cooperation between china and zambia and the friendship between the two peoples would grow constantly.

upon their departure from shihchiachuang, secretary-general a.g. zulu and the other distinguished zambian guests were seen off at the airport by liu tzu-hou, chairman of the hopei provincial revolutionary committee, and vice-chairmen of the committee ma hui and ma li.

secretary-general a.g. zulu and the other zambian guests visited the shihchiachuang printing and dyeing mill and an exhibition on the haiho river harnessing project this morning.

NPC Vice Chairman Tan Chen-lin Meets Zambian Education Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1975)

tan chen-lin, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with f.m. mulikita, minister of education of zambia, and all members of the zambian education delegation he is leading.

present on the occasion was counsellor s.a. maonde of the zambian embassy here.

present were chou jung-hsin, minister of education, and chou ming-chi, deputy director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry.

Secretary-General A.G. Zulu and Other Distinguished Zambian Guests in Sian

(NCNA-English Sian, Sept. 19, 1975)

alexander grey zulu, secretary-general of the united national independence party of zambia, and the zambian goodwill delegation he is leading visited an enamel-ware plant in sian today and were accorded a warm welcome and cordial reception by the workers and staff.

the workers and staff of the 20-year-old sian people's enamel-ware plant have expanded production continuously by adhering to the principle of independence and self-reliance. very happy to receive the distinguished zambian guests, they bedecked their plant with bunting and streamers of welcome for the occasion.

when secretary-general a.g. zulu and other distinguished zambian guests arrived at the plant in the company of ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and ku feng-ming and wang feng-chin, vice-chairmen of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee, the workers beat drums and gongs and waved flowers and streamers to extend a warm welcome to the honoured guests.

secretary-general zulu and other guests toured workshops and the showroom of products and were given an account of the enamel-ware production process and development in production at the plant.

later, secretary-general and mrs. zulu and others went on a sightseeing tour of this ancient city. they visited the shensi provincial museum and toured the ta yen pagoda and the huaching hot spring.

secretary-general zulu and the other distinguished zambian guests attended a song and dance performance this evening presented by the shensi provincial and sian city artists.

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CRITICISM OF "WATER MARGIN"

Sung Chiang and Kao Ch'iu Are Jackals from the Same Lair

by

Hung Kuang-szu (洪广思)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 22, 1975)

Chairman Mao points out, "Sung Chiang's struggle against Kao Ch'iu is a struggle waged by one faction against another within the landlord class." This instruction has profoundly revealed the class essence of this capitulationist Sung Chiang in Water Margin. To criticize Sung Chiang's capitulation, it is imperative to follow Chairman Mao's instruction, clearly understand the essence of the contradiction between Sung Chiang and Kao Ch'iu, and reveal Sung Chiang's true landlord-class features.

Sung Chiang and Kao Ch'iu are the representatives of two different factions within the landlord class. The Kao Ch'iu faction includes Ts'ai Ching, T'ung Kuan and Yang Chien. They are the new and old influential figures of the imperial court and stand for the faction in power within the landlord-class government. Sung Chiang, Ch'ai Chin and others represent the interests of the faction wielding no actual power within the landlord class. Marx had pointed out that because the government "is in command of desirable offices, money, power and influence, it has become the object of contention between various factions and adventurers within the ruling classes in their contention for powers and gains." With the Kao Ch'iu faction "in full power" and the Sung Chiang faction contending for power, the two fight either overtly or covertly, and a long-drawn struggle between contending factions for political power has thus developed.

Starting as "a loose profligate" Kao Ch'iu in no time became Minister of War and was thus raised to the status of an influential figure and upstart of the feudal landlord class. No sooner he assumed office, he worked in

collusion with the old influential figures Ts'ai Ching, T'ung Kuan and Yang Chien. They devised all ways and means to look for posts for their confidants and eject alien elements, and wildly tried to preserve and extend their powers. Ts'ai Ching was made the Royal Tutor, his son Ts'ai Huan-chang became the magistrate of plentiful and populous Chiangchou, and his son-in-law Grand Secretary Liang became Governor of Tamingfu "in charge of the armed forces and the people." The upstart Kao Ch'iu had "no son and therefore no one to assist him." He adopted the son of his uncle as his fostered son, and raised Kao Lien as the magistrate of Kaot'angchou. Really "when a person enters Nirvana, his chickens and dogs ascend to Heaven together with him." Through the line of "appointing only those close to them," they had wielded immeasurable powers not only in the imperial court but also in government offices at the prefecture and county levels. They not only ruthlessly exploited and oppressed the common people but also repudiated and repressed with all ways and means those figures and factions that were detrimental to their exercise of "full power" over the landlord class. "Anyone who offended them in the least could be killed or hacked to death."

The Sung Chiang faction was made up of lords and wealthy people who oppressed the people. They were as ruthless as Kao Ch'iu and others, but because they did not wield actual power, they were in an unfavorable position in their struggle against the faction of the landlord class wielding actual power. Because they were again and again hit at and edged out by the Kao Ch'iu faction, they yearned all the more for power and their contention against the Kao Ch'iu faction became even more violent. They either studied the classics or took up military training in an attempt to climb up the ladder by means of their own "skills." Sung Chiang described himself as "having studied the classics and history when he was young and being capable of making use of schemes and power after growing up." He hoped to obtain an important post from the imperial court on the strength of these skills. However, the greater their "skills" and "schemes and power," the more they were repudiated and repressed. Therefore, they were defeated again and again in their struggle against the Kao Ch'iu faction for power. For the sake of gaining a foothold in feudal political power, they "wished that they could kill" Kao Ch'iu and other "crafty ministers."

Politics is interlinked with economics. The contention between the various factions within the landlord class for political power is for facilitating their unbridled accumulation of wealth in the economic field, and the accumulation of wealth also can give them greater power for squeezing ever more wealth from the people. In the course of contending for political power, the two factions of Sung Chiang and Kao Ch'iu at the same time were also locked in a violent struggle for properties. From the incident of Yin T'ien-hsi's forcible occupation of the houses and gardens of Ch'ai Huang-ch'eng, uncle of Ch'ai Chin, we can see how they fought for power and hit at each other in the economic field. Yin T'ien-hsi was the brother-in-law of Kao Lien, cousin of Kao Ch'iu. Kao Lien "depended on the influence of his cousin" to become the magistrate of Kaot'angchou and he concurrently took charge of the armed forces. Yin T'ien-hsi "also relied on the influence of his brother-in-law" to "run wild" at Kaot'angchou. Because Ch'ai Huang-ch'eng's gardens caught his fancy, he led his pawns to occupy them. Ch'ai Huang-ch'eng was a descendant of Ch'ai Shih Tsung of Posterior Chou. "Because

his forbears had distinguished themselves through abdication at Ch'ench'iao, the family had been bestowed by a previous emperor with an iron certificate bearing scarlet inscriptions." However, because Ch'ai Huang-ch'eng did not wield actual power, he "was beaten to death" by Yin T'ien-hsi, his properties were "confiscated" and his houses and gardens were also occupied. In this contention, Ch'ai Chin again and again produced the "iron certificate with scarlet inscriptions," and he even proclaimed his intention of going to the capital to file a lawsuit before the emperor. But as a result, he himself was sent to the prison for death convicts. From this scandal, we can clearly see the acute contradiction between the two factions of Sung Chiang and Kao Ch'iu in the contention of properties.

Evidently, the struggle between the Sung Chiang faction and the Kao Ch'iu faction is in the final analysis a struggle between the small and big dogs, between the hungry and well-fed dogs.

This being so, why then does Sung Chiang go to Liangshan to join the peasants' insurgent army? Isn't it contradictory for a representative of the interests of the landlord class to go to the revolutionary camp of the peasants fundamentally antagonistic to the landlord class? Regarding this phenomenon, we should and can only go to the environment of class struggle in society at that time to look for the answer.

"The principal contradiction of the feudal society is the struggle between the peasantry and the landlord class." All other social contradictions, including the contradictions within the landlord class, are influenced and conditioned by this principal contradiction. The intensification of this principal contradiction between the peasantry and the landlord class is bound to aggravate the contradictions within the landlord class. Buffeted by the waves of the peasant revolution, some losers in the struggle within the landlord class often would worm their way into the revolutionary ranks. This phenomenon is by no means rare in history. Those of the Sung Chiang faction in Water Margin have gone to Liangshan under the situation that both the struggle between the peasantry and the landlord class and struggle within the landlord class are very acute, and the two are affecting and reacting on each other. They have gone to Liangshan in order to hit at their opponents within the landlord class and work for their own special interests. They have also gone there in order to topple the peasant uprising and safeguard the fundamental interests of this landlord class in the whole feudal state. They have infiltrated into the revolutionary ranks for the purpose of betraying and suppressing the revolution. This is the counter-revolutionary trilogy played by the Sung Chiang faction in Water Margin.

The Sung Chiang faction is part and parcel of the landlord class, and is doubtlessly the target of the peasant revolution. The peasant uprisings have seriously menaced their parasitic life of "spending money like dirt" as well as their political status for the exploitation and oppression of the laboring people. This has determined the basic stand of the Sung Chiang faction against peasant uprisings. However, because the ever more acute class struggle and contradictions within the landlord class have led to the emergence of a complicated state, although the Sung Chiang faction consistently adopts the reactionary stand toward peasant uprisings, its concrete attitude and means are most crafty and vicious.

On the one hand, Sung Chiang openly opposes and curses the peasant uprising at Liangshan and maliciously vilifies the revolutionary cause started by Ch'ao Kai and others at Liangshan as "going against the law of Heaven" and "a great crime" "unpardonable by laws and institutions." His counter-revolutionary banner is vivid and clearcut. But on the other hand he "strikes up an acquaintance with adventurers" on a wide scale, "thinks little of his fortune in his enthusiasm for justice," and grants minor favors to win over and swindle the support of "adventurers." This is because in the struggle based on the survival of the fittest within the landlord class, Sung Chiang and his followers are very clear of their own unfavorable position. Therefore, right from the beginning they adopt the enlistment of the help of the revolutionary forces of the people as a strategy in their struggle, and while they show open hostility to and curse the peasant uprisings, they maintain at the same time secret contacts with a section of the peasants' insurgent forces. They take this course in order to mitigate the menace of peasant uprisings against them, to incorporate the revolutionary struggle of the peasants into the orbit of the struggle within the landlord class and to increase their own strength in the struggle against the Kao Ch'iu faction. They want to have something to fall back to in the event of their defeat in the struggle within the landlord class and to have a foundation for staging a comeback.

In the struggle within the landlord class, although Sung Chiang and his followers made maximum use of their "schemes and power," they still suffered a string of defeats, while the Kao Ch'iu faction gave hot pursuit and pressed hard on their heels. After Sung Chiang "killed Yen Po-hsi," he was banished to Chiangchou. The "literary hack specialized in drawing up indictments" with "soaring ambitions" thus became a "banished thief," and the road for him to climb upward was blocked. Full of grievances, he "talked nonsense after a drinking bout" and made the mistake of composing a "seditious poem" at the Hsünyang Restaurant. This was seized upon by the Kao Ch'iu faction. They made a great fuss about it, and Sung Chiang was sentenced to capital punishment. Up to this point, the hope of making slow progress by "a literary hack specialized in drawing up indictments" had been dashed, and he could not even keep his life. "Sung Chiang therefore had no alternative but to join the Liangshan rebels." It was precisely under such circumstances that Sung Chiang had no choice but to take the road of joining the peasants' insurgent forces.

After Sung Chiang came to Liangshan, his reactionary landlord stand had not changed in the least. He had come to the mountain not to work for the revolution or for the interests of the oppressed peasants, but to topple the peasant uprising from within and uphold the fundamental interests of the whole landlord class. He also looked upon the insurgent army as capital for bargaining with the feudal ruling classes and those in power for high offices and salaries. This determined that Sung Chiang and company were bound to push a capitulationist line in the insurgent army which was against corrupt officials only but not against the emperor, and accept the offer of amnesty and enlistment in the end. Sung Chiang and company were against corrupt officials, not because the latter oppressed and exploited the people but because they "cheated the emperor" and stirred up confusion in the state," and because they had made their faction "unable to go home or serve the state," "drift on sea and river like weeds," and unable to realize their "soaring

ambitions" of "staying loyal and patriotic to the country." They were against corrupt officials merely because they wanted to be "loyal to the sovereign" so that they could "attain high ranks," "leave their names in history," and "win glory for their wives and security for their sons" in the future.

"Before our achievements are recorded in the Hall of Fame, we have first come to the Chamber of Assembly for justice." "We borrow the stronghold of smoke and water in Shantung to buy the spring scene of the Phoenix City." This was a detour to officialdom found by the Sung Chiang faction after their defeat in the struggle against the Kao Ch'iu faction. Mr. Lu Hsün had reminded people: "What looks like the 'soul of the people' is sometimes still the 'soul of an official.' Attention should be paid to this by those who seek to distinguish the souls." By using the Marxist method of class analysis to carefully distinguish the "soul" of the Sung Chiang faction, we can clearly see that when the Sung Chiang and company come to join the "rebellion" at Liangshan, they appear to have the "soul of the people." In fact, their coming to the mountain is for paving the way to leave the mountain, and their departure from the mountain is for seeking "government posts," for "following the mandate of Heaven," for "defending the country" and for "serving the imperial court." Theirs is the simon-pure "official soul" of the landlord class.

As two factions within the landlord class, although there are contradictions and struggles of this or that kind between them, both Sung Chiang and Kao Ch'iu belong to the landlord class. They wholeheartedly take the stand of supporting the feudal system of ownership and the political power of the landlord class represented by the emperor and spare no effort in sabotaging and exterminating the peasant uprisings that endanger the rule of the landlord class. In this respect they have all along been identical, and this is a manifestation of their common reactionary class nature. However, it is precisely on this basic question that this book Water Margin has fundamentally distorted things.

The struggle between Sung Chiang and Kao Ch'iu is actually a struggle between the hungry and well-fed dogs within the landlord class. But the Water Margin has portrayed this struggle as the struggle between the "loyal ministers" and the "crafty ministers," and has incorporated the class struggle waged by the peasant insurgent army against the feudal landlord class into this struggle between so-called "loyal ministers" and "crafty ministers" for distortion. Right from the beginning, the Water Margin portrays Kao Ch'iu as crafty and malicious. "If there was a discussion of benevolence, justice, propriety, wisdom or virtue he was unable to take part." But Sung Chiang "is complete with benevolence, justice, propriety, wisdom and faith," is both loyal and just, and is most benevolent and pious. He describes himself, "All my life I stand for loyalty and justice." The author gives prominence everywhere to this kind of struggle between the "loyal" and the "crafty" and says that "the crafty and the evil will in the end harass the loyal and the good." He tries his utmost to embellish and eulogize what the Sung Chiang faction calls "loyalty and justice," and expresses deep regrest and smypathy for their loss of influence, so as to cover up the common class essence of Sung Chiang and Kao Ch'iu, obliterate the basic antagonism between Sung Chiang and the peasant insurgent army, reconcile class antagonism, and cover up the reactionary stand and repulsive features of the Sung Chiang faction as the representative of the landlord class.

Actually, what the Sung Chiang faction calls "loyalty" refers only to loyalty to the emperor--the highest representative of the feudal class, and faithfully serving as vassals of the landlord class to uphold the interests of the feudal state. In this respect, their class nature is in common with that of the Kao Ch'iu faction. Essentially, Sung Chiang and Kao Ch'iu belong to the same family, and they are completely identical to the bone. Just take a look at the repulsive behavior of Sung Chiang after Kao Ch'iu was captured by the insurgent army at Liangshan. As soon as Kao Ch'iu was brought in, Sung Chiang "hurriedly came down the hall and helped him up." He "kow-towed to Kao Ch'iu saying that this was a crime punishable by death." He said, "We sincerely hope that the Minister of War will be so kind as to save us from the quagmire so that we can see daylight again. We'll be so grateful that we'll risk our lives to serve you." And so on and so forth. Has this not clearly shown that they are of "the same family"?!

In the course of struggle, it is a customary tactic for the different factions within the landlord class to accuse the other side as "crafty and obsequious persons" and describe themselves as "loyal and good." In making every effort to advertise themselves as "loyal and just," those of the Sung Chiang faction have precisely shown that they are but hypocrites like Confucius and Mencius knowing very well "how to behave insincerely, how to survive, how to fawn on people and play with power, how to be selfish and how to usurp repute by means of justice."

Both Sung Chiang and Kao Ch'iu are full of hatred for the peasants' revolutionary movement. This is also determined by their class essence. However, the Water Margin has also fundamentally distorted this point. The novel merely portrays the Kao Ch'iu faction as the enemy of the peasant revolution. It is only because of the mischief and blackmail of this faction that people have been driven into joining the Liangshan rebels. On the other hand, the Sung Chiang faction is described as "welcome rain" "capable of giving relief to the poor and helping those in anxiety and distress." It seems that one side is made up of man-eating wolves, while the other side is made up of "saviors" of the people; one side is made up of the sworn enemies of the revolution, while the other side is made up of insurgent leaders and heroes.

In point of fact, however, Sung Chiang and Kao Ch'iu are alike the ferocious enemies of the revolutionary movement of the peasants. Sung Chiang's capitulationist line is the product of the policy of the landlord class to offer amnesty and enlistment. Sung Chiang and his gang of capitulationists are actually landlord elements who have wormed their way into the peasant insurgent forces to carry out the policy of the landlord class. Compared with the Kao Ch'iu faction, they are even more malicious and crafty, and because they are more deceptive, they are also more dangerous. It is precisely the capitulationist line pushed by Sung Chiang and company that has led the insurgent army at Liangshan onto the road of accepting the offer of amnesty and enlistment and finally to the loss of the revolutionary cause of Liangshan. Therefore, the Sung Chiang faction and the Kao Ch'iu faction have openly joined forces.

In the process of making joint effort to suppress the peasant insurgent forces, they worked in collusion, ganged up for an objective, fought in close

coordination, and went to the assistance of each other. At the time of suppressing Wang Ch'ing's uprising, Sung Chiang helped Ts'ai Yu and T'ung Kuan lift the siege at Luchou and Hsiangchou. When Sung Chiang fought against Fang La and was in a quandary due to the attack of the peasant insurgent army, the emperor also sent T'ung Kuan "to bring rewards" and generals to his assistance. It can be clearly seen from this that Sung Chiang and Kao Ch'iu are entirely jackals from the same lair, and they are both the loyal pawns and vassals of the landlord class headed by the emperor.

Chairman Mao points out, "Classes struggle, some classes triumph, others are eliminated. Such is history, such is the history of civilization for thousands of years." In feudal society, it is precisely the class struggle waged by the peasantry against the landlord class that has given impetus to social development. In this book Water Margin, the author uses the struggle waged by one faction against another within the landlord class to cover up, obliterate and surreptitiously replace the fundamental contradictions and struggles between the peasantry and the landlord class. This is a fundamental distortion of history. We must insist on using the Marxist class-struggle viewpoint to criticize Water Margin, clearly understand the oneness of the class nature of the Sung Chiang faction and the Kao Ch'iu faction, clearly understand the reactionary class essence of Sung Chiang's capitulationist line, and draw a clear line of demarcation between the revolutionary class and the reactionary class. This is no doubt very useful to our criticism of revisionism and capitulationism, our combating and guarding against revisionism, and our perseverance in continued revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

DISTRIBUTION

Grasp Education in Line Well and Make Proper Distribution of Grain

by

Kuo Ta-chiang (郭大江)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 18, 1975)

"In distribution, we must take into consideration the interests of the state, the interests of the collective and the interests of the individual." This is an important principle laid down by Chairman Mao for the socialist collective economy in handling the question of income distribution. The experience of the Tuanwei brigade in handling grain distribution once again concretely and vividly shows that when affairs are firmly run according to this principle, it is possible to make a greater contribution to the state, constantly increase the strength of the collective economy and gradually raise the living standards of the commune members.

However, we must note that in the process of handling the question of distribution, the need to correctly take care of the interests of all the three sides -- the state, the collective and the individual is bound to be imbued with the violent struggle between the two lines. This is because after the basic completion of the socialist transformation of the system of ownership of the means of production, bourgeois rights still occupy a dominant position in another important aspect of the relations of production -- distribution--and people are still unable to see completely beyond the narrow horizon of bourgeois rights. Therefore, if the line as the key link is not firmly grasped, the fallacies of the revisionist line would still make their corrosive influence felt, and there would still be people making use of bourgeois rights and the concept of bourgeois rights to make the effect of distribution by the collective economy deviate from the principle of "taking care of the three aspects at the same time." As a result, this is bound to hamper the consolidation of the system of collective ownership and affect aid and support to the socialist undertakings of the state. In the end, the living standards of the great majority of commune members also cannot be raised steadily.

Therefore, grain distribution work can never be grasped as a simple question of business management. Instead, we must take the Party's basic line as the key link, properly grasp education in ideological and political line, constantly criticize revisionism and the capitalist tendencies, unremittingly broaden the propaganda of communist ideas, overcome departmentalism and individualism, and guide the cadres and commune members to unswervingly implement the principle of paying equal attention to the interests of the state, the collective and the individual on the question of distribution.

In this respect, the Tuanwei brigade has provided us with an important experience. This means that the rural Party organization must strengthen leadership over grain distribution work, and must organize cadres and commune

members to seriously study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat and distinguish between the right line and the wrong line on the basis of linking theory with practice. We must see the reactionary essence of the fallacy of "distributing and consuming everything" advocated by the revisionist line. We also must understand that paying equal attention to the interests of the state, the collective and the individual is an important principle in the correct handling of the question of socialist distribution and that the implementation of this principle and its relevant policies calls for the restriction of bourgeois rights. By so doing, we can better implement Chairman Mao's great strategic policy of "be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people," and carry out to the letter the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to every basic level in the countryside.

* * *

Correctly Handle the Relations Among the State, the Collective and the Individual

- experience in grasping grain distribution work summed up by the Tuanwei brigade of the Shihp'o commune, P'uch'eng county, Fukien

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 18, 1975)

In grain distribution work, whether we adhere to the principle of paying equal attention to the state, the collective and the individual, or show partiality to one aspect by "distributing and consuming everything" stands for the violent struggle between the two lines within the socialist collective economy. In the course of studying the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the Party branch of the Tuanwei brigade of the Shihp'o commune -- an advanced unit in learning from Tachai in agriculture in P'uch'eng county, Fukien -- has summed up, on the basis of linking theory with practice, their experience in handling grain distribution work in the past few years. They know that the correct handling of the relations of the state, the collective and the individual in an effort to make a greater contribution to the state, constantly enlarge the collective accumulation and gradually raise the living standards of the commune members is an important question bearing on the implementation of the task of consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat down to the basic level.

Beginning in 1971, because this brigade was able to more consciously lay a firm hold on the two-line struggle in grain distribution, it over-fulfilled the grain requisition targets set by the state every year. In the four years up to 1974, the whole brigade delivered to the state 4,310,000 catties of commodity grain, thus overfulfilling the requisition targets by 1,470,000 catties. The average annual grain sale was equivalent to the total grain output for the whole of 1964. This year, this brigade again enthusiastically delivered and sold 850,000 catties of summer grain, thus overfulfilling in one season the requisition targets for the whole year. In the past four years, the collective stock of reserve grain increased every year and topped 350,000 catties in 1974. The commune members gradually raised the level of grain consumption, and 60 percent of the peasant households in the whole brigade had in stock a three-month supply of reserve grain.

Distinguish Between the Right and the Wrong Line

The Tuanwei brigade was originally a backward brigade. In the past, its per-mow grain output hovered for a long time around 300 catties. It failed to fulfill its requisition targets year after year, and every year it had to purchase from the state over 80,000 catties of "sold-back" grain and borrow over 100,000 catties from fraternal brigades. After the great proletarian cultural revolution, this brigade launched in depth the mass movement to learn from Tachai in agriculture. Grain production rose continuously, and in 1969, the grain requisition targets were overfulfilled for the first time. In 1970, the total grain output of this brigade sharply rose to 2,020,000 catties, equivalent to an increase of 40 percent compared with the preceding year. However, the grain sold and delivered by the whole

brigade dropped by more than 30,000 catties compared with the year before, and although the ledger stock of collective reserve grain stood at 120,000 catties, it actually was a mobile grain stock "stored up in the winter for lending in the spring." But the average ration grain for the commune members increased to 165 catties that year. This approach brought serious consequences. Among the commune members in possession of a greater quantity of grain, those seriously affected by the spontaneous tendency toward capitalism either sold grain at a high price or used it to brew wine. Some fell for excessive feasting and extravagance and waste. The class enemies also availed themselves of this opportunity to upset the market with profiteering activities.

The Party branch of the Tuanwei brigade sensed the seriousness of this problem. They went deep into the midst of the Lientang production team and the Shangshanhou production team to make investigations and studies. In 1970, the grain output of the Lientang production team showed an increase of 46 percent compared with 1969. What was to be done after a bumper harvest was brought in? In order to eliminate the pernicious influence of the revisionist line that advocated "distributing and consuming everything," the team committee vigorously conducted education in the Party's basic line, and with the political evening school as the battlefield, organized the cadres and commune members to study the "Critique of the Gotha Program." In conjunction with reality, they penetratingly criticized the revisionist fallacies such as "undiminished proceeds from labor," "distribution and consumption of everything," etc., so as to make everyone see that such reactionary slogans were put forward by new and old revisionist swindlers ranging from Lassalle to Liu Shao-ch'i, in a vain attempt to cover up and restore the capitalist exploitation system. The whole team also started a discussion on "how has a bumper harvest come about?" and "what is to be done with a bumper harvest," thus raising everyone's consciousness in carrying out the principle of "paying equal attention to all three sides." They fulfilled in time the requisition targets. They also sold over 13,000 catties more of surplus grain, and built up a reserve stock of 40,000 catties for the collective. The commune members' ration quota was also properly raised.

The exact opposite was the situation of the Shangshanhou production team. In 1970, its grain output rose by 73 percent, and the range of increase topped the whole brigade. However, because the cadres of the production team failed to see clearly the fallacy of "distributing and consuming everything" of the revisionist line, abandoned the principle of "paying equal attention to all three sides" and erroneously advocated "selling less, keeping nothing in reserve, and distributing more when there is a better harvest." They one-sidedly stressing "concern" for the livelihood of the commune members, and increased the ration grain for commune members at one stroke to 241 catties. As a result, only one quarter of the requisition targets for the year was fulfilled and no reserve grain was kept for the collective. What was more serious was that this encouraged capitalist tendencies and weakened the strength of the collective economy. The following year, there was very little increase in grain output, and its range of increase was at the bottom of the whole brigade.

The sharp contrast between the two production teams made the brigade Party branch realize that the proper handling of grain distribution was not

simply a question of management but a major question bearing on what line was carried out. They used positive and negative lessons and experiences to educate the cadres and commune members of various production teams to distinguish between the right line and the wrong line, persist in using the Party's basic line and policies to guide grain distribution work, seriously fight self and criticize revisionism and correctly handle the relations of the state, the collective and the individual with equal attention paid to the three sides.

Carry Out to the Letter the Policy of Distribution

The Tuanwei brigade paid attention to correctly handling the relations of the state, the collective and the individual with equal attention paid to the three sides but the struggle was still very violent over how to distribute ration grain to the commune members. In the past few years, there had appeared in the brigade two tendencies. One was that several years ago, due to disruption and interference from Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, the implementation of the socialist principle of distribution based on "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work" was for a time affected in this brigade. Some production teams abolished the system of evaluation of work assessment and allotment of work points, thus dampening the enthusiasm of the masses. The other one was that after the above tendency was rectified, some production teams again came under the influence of the pernicious influence of "material incentives" and "workpoints in command" represented by the revisionist line, and adopted the method of "more ration grain and more allowances for more workpoints" to "stimulate" the "enthusiasm" of the masses. As a result, between the commune members with strong and weak labor power, there appeared too big a gap in grain distribution. After getting hold of more grain and money, a portion of people seriously affected by the spontaneous tendency toward capitalism developed a greater desire for amassing a personal fortune, while some commune members ran into temporary difficulties in livelihood. The brigade Party branch felt that it was necessary to narrow the excessive gap in distribution and make distribution bring common affluence to commune members and help toward the development of the socialist collective economy. They universally conducted education in the basic line and policies of the Party, aroused the cadres and the commune members to repeatedly criticize the revisionist line and the capitalist tendencies, and seriously carried out the principle of "from each according to his ability and to each according to his work." Meanwhile, various production teams were guided to pay attention to guarding against the deviation toward more ration grain for more workpoints. For the physically weak and crippled commune members, farm work within their power was arranged, so that they could increase their income year by year. For those commune member households with difficulties, proper help was given by the collective.

The brigade Party branch also carefully investigated and studied the backgrounds of the various production teams and the state of development of their production, and rationally arranged the grain requisition targets. The teams with increased output were mobilized to sell more grain, the targets for those teams with no increase in production were left unchanged, and the teams with reduced output were allowed to make a proper cut in grain sale. Thus, not only the fulfillment of the state requisition targets but

also the genuine implementation of the grain distribution policy was insured. The average ration grain for commune members would not fluctuate too much because of good or bad years, and there would be no excessive discrepancies in ration grain between teams. The implementation of these measures played a prominent role in correctly handling the relations of the state, the collective and the individual, adhering to the socialist orientation, bringing into play the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of commune members, consolidating and developing the collective economy and supporting socialist construction in the country. In 1974, the total grain output of this brigade reached the highest level in the history of this brigade and amounted to over 2,730,000 catties, with the per-mow grain output amounting to 736 catties and the per-mow output of half of the production teams suppressing the target set in the "National Program for Agricultural Development." The average ration grain per capita of the whole brigade also showed an increase over the preceding year. The broad masses of cadres and the people treasured the state and the collective all the more. Every year, they enthusiastically delivered and sold at an early date more grain to the state and actively enlarged the public accumulation.

Strengthen Ideological Education

In order to persist in correctly handling the relations of the state, the collective and the individual with equal attention paid to the three sides, the brigade Party branch constantly lays hold of political and ideological education work. Their concrete methods are:

(1) To persist in conducting education in the Party's basic line and criticizing the revisionist fallacies of "material incentives," "work-points in command," "distribution and consumption of everything," etc. In 1973, after overfulfilling the requisition targets, the Tuanwei No. 1 team still had 2,500 catties of grain to spare. What was to be done? Should the surplus grain be distributed, stored away, or sold?
There was no end of argument at the team level. The brigade Party branch opportunely organized the team cadres and commune members to study Chairman Mao's teaching, "Be prepared against war, be prepared against natural disasters and do everything for the people" and to criticize the revisionist line and capitalist tendencies, thus raising their understanding of the strategic policy of "storing up grain everywhere." Taking into consideration that the ration grain level of the brigade had come close to that of the fraternal brigades in the vicinity and that a stock of reserve grain had been kept for the collective, the commune members felt that it was only right to sell more surplus grain in order to make a greater contribution. They happily delivered and sold the surplus corn to the state grain station.

(2) To persist in conducting regular education by casting accounts and contrasting the sufferings of the past with today's happiness. In the summer and autumn seasons, they aroused the peasants to cast accounts on political emancipation, on support extended by the state to the peasants and on support extended by industry to agriculture. They organized the poor and lower-middle peasants to recall the bitter exploitation and oppression they experienced in the old society and relish the happiness of being the masters of society. Much was made of the fact that since the great proletarian cultural revolution, the collective economy

of the brigade had shown continuous expansion, and there was reserve grain and accumulation in every team and surplus grain and savings in the bank for every household. This greatly aroused the warm feelings of the masses of commune members for socialism.

(3) To constantly broaden the propaganda of communist ideas and teach the cadres and the masses to learn from Tachai, compare contributions, increase production and sell more grain. In 1973, several production teams suffered from a decrease in production due to natural calamities, and a part of the commune members developed the idea of "requesting for a cut in or exemption from the set targets" and "making back-purchase from the state." Laying hold of the budding idea, the brigade Party branch organized the commune members to study the revolutionary spirit of the poor and lower-middle peasants of Tachai who despite natural calamities of extraordinary magnitude "requested not a cent for relief from the state nor the reduction of one catty in their commitments to the state." That year, these seven production teams vigorously worked at production to help themselves. They not only did not make use of a single catty of the reserve grain but also fulfilled their target deliveries and sales.

(4) To persist in giving commune members education on consumption of grain in a planned and economical manner. The brigade Party branch constantly taught the broad masses of cadres and commune members not to forget the practice of economy in time of a bumper harvest, not to forget the bad year in a good year and not to forget to support national construction in time of bumper harvest. All production teams launched activities in making economical use of grain, and the broad masses of commune members lived in a planned and frugal manner. In the autumn of 1972, the commune members consciously sold and delivered to the state over 10,000 catties of grain saved at ordinary times.

- By Our Own Correspondent

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TIENTSIN

How Tientsin Builds Industry at Top Speed?

(NCNA-English Tientsin, Sept. 20, 1975)

the coastal city of tientsin, an old industrial centre in north china, has raised its total value of industrial output 26 fold in the 26 years since the founding of new china.

this was achieved mainly by reliance on the workers for technical innovations and the full utilization and transformation of existing enterprises.

modern industry appeared in the city over a hundred years ago. yet in pre-liberation days it lacked a number of branches, operated on poor equipment and produced little. ninety percent of it consisted of light industry such as textiles and foodstuffs. the few machine shops could merely do repair and assembly jobs and never made equipment on their own.

soon after liberation, technical transformation was carried out in the old enterprises as a major step to raise the city's production capacity along with the building of key enterprises based on new techniques and equipment. this was done under the state policy for a full utilization and rational development of the old industrial cities along the coast.

the city had before 1949 only one small steel works which turned out ordinary carbon steel and a dozen kinds of common rolled steel. through mass technical innovations it has since liberation expanded its scale of production by renovating the old equipment and changing the backward technology while adding some new machines.

tientsin now turns out over 300 times as much steel as in the peak pre-liberation year. it is capable of making more than 300 kinds of steel and 800 varieties of rolled steel. all this was achieved at a much lower cost than building a new plant of the same capacity.

technical transformation has greatly changed the poorly equipped tientsin bicycle plant established 39 years ago. by the end of 1969, its annual output reached 600,000 as against a few thousand made from imported steel pipes before liberation. not content with this, the workers spent four more years improving the equipment and technology and setting up an automatic production line, and the output shot up to a million in 1974. the funds used were about one-fourth of those for building a new plant with an annual capacity of 400,000, which would require much equipment and the recruitment of many new workers and would not reach its designed capacity until after a few years.

according to the tientsin no. 1 light industry bureau, in the 25 years up to 1973, the gross output value of enterprises under the bureau showed a 17-fold increase, 90 percent of which was effected by transformed old enterprises accountable for 75 percent of the total investment, and only 10 percent by newly built or expanded factories that consumed as much as 25 percent of the fund.

tientsin's experience proves that enlarging the capacity of existing enterprises through technical transformation is an effective way to develop industry with greater, faster, better and more economical results, and it is wasteful to build new factories while leaving the potential of the old ones untapped.

the same spirit applies to the new plants set up since liberation. the first adopted equipment and technology were considered quite new at the time. but inevitably they became outdated in a few years or in a dozen years amidst the speedy industrial advances at home and abroad. however, these plants can far surpass their designed capacities by a changeover to new techniques.

the tientsin no. 1 petro-chemical works started in 1970 has raised its capacity substantially in the mass technical innovation drives to improve the equipment and production processes by adopting the country's latest technology. by the end of last june, its refining capacity rose to 750,000 tons as against 300,000 tons in 1971, and its products increased from five to eleven kinds. by doing all this the plant saved enough money for the state to build four oil refineries like itself.

all factories have brought the workers' initiative into full play for technical transformation. groups in charge of technical innovation composed of workers, cadres and technicians have been set up in all factories and workshops to pool the wisdom of the workers for the adoption of new technologies, processes, equipment and materials.

over 82,000 technical innovations and items of technical transformation have been put into practice in tientsin since 1972. more than 23,000 sets of special equipment were designed and made or remodelled by the workers themselves, and over 600 automatic, semi-automatic or continuous production lines were formed.

nearly all old enterprises have seen tremendous changes. the old equipment of the thirties or forties have been turned into the new equipment of the seventies. advanced technologies and processes such as electronics, fluidics, laser and chipless metal working are in use.

a growing contingent of enthusiasts in technology has been carrying forward and deepening the mass technical innovation drives in tientsin. for years, the leadership at all levels has stressed the importance of building up such a contingent. sparetime schools and technical

training classes have been set up and meetings for the exchange of new techniques held to raise the workers' technical level, and college and technical school graduates are assigned by the state to the industrial departments every year.

for the past year and more, tientsin's industrial departments have run over 70 sparetime workers' colleges with a total enrolment of 15,000. the worker students brought up knotty problems in production for classroom study, and applied what they learned to technical transformation in their plants.

large-scale socialist coordination, in which a dozen, scores or even a hundred plants and scientific research institutes took part, has been a significant factor behind tientsin's technical achievements.

since 1972 the industrial city has organized a series of cooperative efforts to raise production capacities in major products, and improve mechanization and automation. these covered the technologies of manufacturing television sets and chemical fibre fabrics, the improvement of steel-making techniques, the mechanization of foundry work and open-end spinning in the cotton industry.

after the textile industry has improved the old equipment for cotton textiles, more than 40 factories joined in a study of ways to increase the capacity for spinning, weaving, printing and dyeing chemical fibre products and finally raised the annual capacity from five million to 42 million metres.

tientsin is now an industrial base with a comprehensive industry embracing metallurgical, machine-building, oil, power, chemical, building materials, textiles and other light industries. heavy industry accounts for over 50 per cent of the city's total value of industrial output. tientsin's capital and consumer goods are shipped to many parts of the country.

BOOKS IN MINORITY LANGUAGES

More Books in Minority Languages Published in Sinkiang

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Sept. 20, 1975)

a number of books in the uighur, kazakh and mongolian languages are being published in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region in celebration of the 20th anniversary of its founding.

among these are works by marx, engels, lenin, stalin and chairman mao and supplementary readers to assist the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat. there are also novels and collections of essays or poems and songs written by local minority writers. some of the works by the revolutionary writer lu hsun and the chinese classic "dream of the red chamber" are being translated and published for the first time in minority languages. a number of other literary works and model revolutionary theatrical productions are also included.

minority people constitute about 60 percent of the population in this autonomous region. publication of books in minority languages has increased rapidly since liberation and gathered momentum since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution. the number of publications including textbooks and other works put out in minority languages from 1966 up till the present is 80 percent more than the total published in the 15 years before the cultural revolution.

since the start of the movement to study the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, the cadres and workers in the publishing departments have been actively following the decision of the party committee of the autonomous region to translate and publish more books and materials in the uighur, kazakh and mongolian languages. they regard this as an important measure to implement chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the party's nationalities policy. between january and august of this year 120 books have been translated and published with a total circulation of four million copies. some of the books are printed in the new uighur and kazakh scripts, which helps popularize these new written languages and is appreciated by the minority people.

in the work of translating and publishing books in minority languages, the publishing departments in sinkiang have seriously followed the mass line and organized spare-time translation groups among workers, herdsmen, peasants and people's liberation army men. to meet the needs occasioned by the development of farming and animal husbandry, departments concerned at the regional and

prefectural levels and state farms have formed "three-in-one" editing groups consisting of leading cadres, workers (or peasants and herdsmen) and technicians. these groups have produced a variety of books including a handbook on farming techniques in sinkiang.

KNAPSACK THEATER TROUPES

Knapsack Theater Troupe in Mountainous County

(NCNA-English Chengtu, Sept. 19, 1975)

a twentyfive member art troupe of the mountainous pingwu county in southwest china's szechwan province has won warm praise for its outstanding service and whole-hearted devotion to the people.

formed in 1972 in line with chairman mao's revolutionary line in literature and art, the troupe travels up and down the rural areas in all weathers to present their revolutionary theatrical performances for the local people, not neglecting those living in the outlying mountainous villages.

the troupe members carry in shoulder packs simple light stage props and scenery that can be easily put up and taken apart, set up their "theatre" in village squares, on threshing grounds or in the fields. they declined such treatment as provision of special transport facilities, which was part of the old practice. and they are known by the people throughout the county as the "knapsack troupe".

their programme includes arias from revolutionary operas and plays, colourful dances and ballads as well as items which show how the outstanding local poor and lower-middle peasants have learned to remake nature from the national pace-setting tachai brigade. other items portray their courageous participation in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, struggles for production and scientific experiment. they have also prepared short theatrical items to present during work breaks to peasants who are busy in the fields.

the troupe often divides into two groups in order to serve more of the scattered villages. to meet the needs of the masses, the members of the troupe also work hard to be versatile artists as well as expert in one field. most have learned to play two or three musical instruments and most members are able to sing, dance, play musical instruments and perform different parts.

apart from these many-sided abilities, in between performances they volunteer to cut hair or treat common diseases for the hill people. they also help to feed pigs, collect firewood, cook and do physical labour alongside the people.

on the stage they portray workers, peasants and soldiers and when off-stage modestly try to learn from them. wherever they visit, they invite local veteran red armymen and poor and lower-middle peasants to tell them about revolutionary struggles and the village and family histories. the veteran peasants and soldiers pass on to them revolutionary experience and tradition through their accounts of their sufferings in the old society and the happiness in the new. all this provides the artists with the means to remould their world outlook and more faithfully portray the life of the people.

in the last three years they have carried forward in the revolutionary spirit of hard work and are now going ahead to travel tens of kilometres a day to give performances in every corner of the county. the difficult conditions of their work they look upon as a good opportunity to steel their revolutionary will in helping to carry the socialist revolution in literature and art through to the end.

RURAL SCHOOLS

Rural School in Liaoning Serves Socialist Agriculture

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Sept. 20, 1975)

a rural middle school in northeast china has changed its curriculum and teaching methods in the educational revolution to render better service to socialist agriculture.

the school was set up by the authorities of changtu county in liaoning province at the seat of the chinchia people's commune. the students come mostly from peasant families in the commune which works about 6,600 hectares of land and has 29,000 people belonging to 6,000 households. the graduates numbered over 1,200 from 1971 to 1974, and they are serving in the commune as agro-technicians, tractor drivers, barefoot doctors, bookkeepers, production team leaders, etc. they know their jobs and work faithfully for socialist agriculture.

"our school has not always followed a clear orientation of working for advances in agriculture," said tuan hai-shan, chairman of the school's revolutionary committee.

"before the great proletarian cultural revolution," he continued, "the school came under the influence of liu shao-chi's revisionist line in education. although situated in a rural area, it showed no interest in farm production. education was designed to train the students in general knowledge and prepare them for college enrolment. anyone who was not matriculated was considered a "failure" by the faculty. the schooling was divorced from proletarian politics, from the worker and peasant masses and from productive labour." this line was criticized by the peasants during the cultural revolution.

guided by the principle, "education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labour," the school revolutionized itself in the course of the cultural revolution. it combined the study of general knowledge with training in farm production and theoretical study with efforts to fulfil the actual needs in the rural areas, and encouraged students to form a resolve to build up a new socialist countryside.

senior and junior middle school classes are conducted for the 1,100 students by a faculty of 80. the curriculum covers politics, the chinese language, mathematics, physics, chemistry, history, geography, fine arts, music, physical culture and the a.b.c.s of agriculture. the fundamental principles contained in the texts are supplemented by knowledge essential for local needs. bookkeeping and surveying and cartography for engineering purposes are incorporated in the mathematical courses. some of the language lessons show students how to write rural dispatches for the press. much of the courses on farming is devoted to the cultivation of the main crops in the locality. physics explains the whys and hows about diesel engines, tractors, motors and water pumps and their use and maintenance, while chemical fertilizers, soil analysis and the preparation of insecticides receive quite a bit of attention in the chemistry courses.

in view of rural needs, the school has shortened the length of schooling. the main senior and junior middle school courses are completed in three years, followed by another year for the study of farming. courses on farm machinery, the use of electric power in rural areas, surveying and cartography and animal husbandry have been added since 1974.

combining theory with practice, teachers and students go to experimental plots, tractor stations and the commune's machine shops for on-the-spot study. teachers of surveying and cartography take students to water control projects under construction and let them join the builders in surveying work while telling them about the theoretical side. teachers and students of soil analysis go to the fields where they examine the water content of the soil and the various elements it contains to lay a scientific basis for rational manuring and soil improvement.

a 10-hectare experimental farm run by the teachers and students has supplied to the commune 150 tons of good strains of seed of the main local crops and has thus helped it to achieve a high grain yield and use good seed on all its cornfields.

students trained by the new principles and methods have proved to be good builders of socialist agriculture welcomed by the commune members. some of them were recommended for college enrolment.

graduates continue to receive attention from the school after returning to their home villages. the school sends teachers to give them further guidance and help them study marxism-leninism and agricultural sciences in their spare hours.

in pre-liberation days, there were only a few primary schools in the locality for the sons and daughters of landlords and rich peasants, while the children of peasants in general could not get an education. today the commune has four middle schools, plus a primary school in each of its 18 production brigades.

AUTUMN SOWING

China Steps Up Preparation for Autumn Sowing

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1975)

since autumn set in, cadres and commune members in china's countryside have stepped up preparations for the sowing of over-wintering wheat and rapeseed to ensure a good harvest next summer.

because of good summer harvests for several years running, wheat is accounting for a growing proportion in china's grain output. its rate of increase is the fastest among all grains. more and more places have reported stable high yields over the years on large tracts of land.

statistics from honan, hopei, shantung, shansi, kiangsu, hupeh, hunan, shensi, kwangtung, szechuan, kiangsi and anhwei provinces and peking show that 85 counties reaped three tons of wheat per hectare this year, 12 counties exceeded 4.5 tons per hectare and 22 prefectures and cities harvested more than 2.25 tons per hectare. in honan, hopei, peking, shensi and kansu, the output of wheat alone already exceeded their whole

year's grain production in the early post-liberation period. the big harvests and increased output have encouraged the cadres and commune members to devote more efforts to wheat production.

party organizations in all major wheat producing areas have held meetings to make ideological, organizational and material preparations for autumn sowing. many cadres have gone to rural areas to help sum up experience and work out measures for greater output.

shantung province, which reaped a rich wheat harvest this year, has launched a mass movement to study how to ensure still better output through more scientific farming. some low-yield areas have resolved to change the farming system and take decisive steps to expand wheat acreage and increase output.

in shansi province, rain is scarce in the growing period of wheat when it needs water most. so the people there have decided to solve this problem by constructing more water conservancy projects in the next few months. where the fields are not yet brought under irrigation, deep ploughing and harrowing will be adopted to preserve moisture in the soil.

both total output and unit yield of winter wheat in tibet has been on the climb year after year. its wheat yield in 1974 was 2.25 tons per hectare, with 17 counties reaching the annual target of three tons per hectare set in the national programme for agricultural development and nine counties exceeding the 3.75 tons mark. some places chalked up a record wheat yield -- 7.5 tons per hectare. the wheat which will soon be harvested in tibet is growing very well. the autonomous region has summed up its experience in growing winter wheat. it plans to expand the acreage and strive for a still better harvest next year.

party committees at all levels in anwhei province have organized people of all trades to support wheat sowing. the industrial departments are producing more chemical fertilizer, insecticides and farm machines and the marketing and supply departments are stocking a wide range of goods necessary for the sowing of over-wintering wheat.

UNDERGROUND WATER

North China Area Taps Underground Water

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Sept. 19, 1975)

In order to increase farm production, mass efforts have been made to explore underground water in the heilungkang area of hopei province, north china.

drained by the haiho river, the heilungkang area accounts for a third of the farmland in hopei province. but for a long time its grain output was only one-fifth of the provincial total. the step-by-step harnessing of the haiho river reduced the threat of flood and water-logging to the area and helped it raise grain output steadily, turning its grain deficiency into a surplus. but water shortage during the dry seasons remained an obstacle to farm production. therefore, a mass drive to locate and tap underground water was launched in the summer of 1973 by scientific research workers from water conservancy, agriculture and forestry, geological and about 50 other departments as well as more than 100,000 commune members.

after two years' hard work, they discovered more than 300 ancient river courses buried underground with abundant water and came to know something about the law governing the distribution of shallow-layer fresh water as well as the relations between these river courses and such water.

in this undertaking, research workers from the hopei provincial institute of geography visited many local peasants, who provided them with a host of information. they also surveyed over 100 ancient river courses and, on this basis, drew up a tentative map of these river courses and a chart showing the distribution of shallow-layer fresh water.

in cooperation with local commune members, the province's hydro-geologists also surveyed 46 counties in the heilungkang area and 13 adjacent counties for deep-layer fresh water and then built dozens of pump wells at selected points to get data that would ensure a rational distribution of such wells in the area.

veteran peasants played an important role in the search. an old peasant in tungkuang county, on the basis of his practical experience and historical data, not only located the major ancient river courses in the county, but worked out a set of methods for finding and recognizing such river courses.

large numbers of pump wells have been built along ancient river courses in the area. they have greatly raised the peasants' ability to resist drought. a dry

spell in the hengshui prefecture in 1968 seriously affected its farm output. but in 1974, though the prefecture was hit by a longer drought than in 1968, its total grain output still increased three-fold thanks to the more than 40,000 pump wells built there since 1973.

THIRD NATIONAL GAMES

Diving Competition Closes at Chinese National Games

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1975)

diving competition at the third national games drew to an end at the navy's new indoor swimming pool here yesterday. the six-day competition showed new improvement in the standards of this event in china.

seventytwo divers from 13 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions were entered in men's and women's competitions, and showed good sportsmanship and skill. many of them daringly executed highly difficult dives with graceful movements. in terms of difficult routines chosen by the divers, this year's competition surpassed all previous ones.

at the end of the competition, chief judge chu chao-hsiang recalled the development of diving in china and said happily: "junior divers in women's competition today mastered dives with the same degree of difficulty as those chosen by senior divers in men's competition at the 1965 second national games. the difficult dives mastered by only a few divers in men's event at the second national games are common in women's competition today."

china's outstanding divers who have distinguished themselves in national and international competitions, delighted the spectators with their latest performance, a result of their conscientious training.

chung shao-chen, double gold medalist in women's springboard and platform diving at the seventh asian games last year, came out first in springboard diving. hsieh tsai-ming, asian games champion in men's springboard diving, won the platform diving this time.

full of vigour, a number of junior divers took part in this years competition, the youngest is only ten years old. with strong will to scale the height of diving, they have worked hard in training and made rapid progress.

fourteen of them finished among the first eight in the four events. 17-year-old wu kuo-tsun of kwangtung province started diving only three years ago and has mastered the difficult routines such as the two-and-one-half backward somersaults and three-and-one-half inward somersaults in both platform and springboard diving. he came out first in platform and third in springboard diving this time. his team-mate li sung-fang, 16, came out first in women's platform diving on the strength of her one-and-a-half backward somersault with two-and-one-half twists culminated by a perfect entry into the water.

the improvement in diving level and the emergence of so many up-and-coming divers in the current competition are a result of the great attention shown by the party and the people's government in promoting diving along with other sports events. before liberation, diving was known only in shanghai, nanking and a few other cities. equipment was inferior and participants were few. after the founding of new china, with swimming gaining in popularity, many provinces, cities and autonomous regions promoted diving. young divers trained at spare-time sports schools for juniors throughout the country and the state built many new swimming and diving pools and renovated existing ones.

medium-sized cities and counties in south china's kwangtung province built new diving platforms. even rural people's communes in the province built platforms self-reliantly. all this has facilitated the development of diving in kwangtung.

SPORTS

Peasants in East China County Take Up Sports

(NCNA-English Nanking, Sept. 20, 1975)

peasants in an east china county turn out every morning to do limbering-up exercises, play basketball on the threshing grounds, practise throwing weight in the fields or run along the country roads.

it has become almost a daily "must" for commune members in hai-an county on the yellow sea coast in kiangsu province to do some physical exercise before going to the fields, during work breaks and after the day's labour.

mass participation in sports began in this county six years ago, and now 550,000 out of a total population of 830,000 regularly take part in some form of physical training. sports activities include basketball and other ball games, running and tug-of-war, athletics, swimming, gymnastics, wu shu (traditional chinese boxing and swordsmanship), weightlifting, marksmanship and a score of others.

in the peiling commune, the county's pace-setter in mass sports participation, the communist party committee began campaigning on the significance of sports and organizing the members to take up physical culture way back in 1963. over 90 percent of the able-bodied men and women in the commune have become sports enthusiasts.

the hai-an county party committee and government attach great importance to the experience of the peiling commune. every year they organize leading members of other communes to make study tours of this pace-setting commune whose sports activists also move around to other communes to talk on their experience. this has given a big impetus to the mass movement for sports in the county.

it is commonplace nowadays to see three generations of a family go swimming together, parents and children playing a ball game on the same court, or brothers or sisters pitted against each other in the same match.

lu sheng-chien, a member of the hochuang brigade, chiuhu commune, has a family of seven of whom all but the two toddlers are sports enthusiasts. lu's father, now in his sixties, does body-building exercises regularly to the accompaniment of daily broadcasts. lu's wife and sisters, young and robust, love tug-of-war and pole climbing. he himself does high jumping and long distance running.

local commune members make full use of the natural environment and existing facilities. the many ponds and lakes in the northern part of the county are natural

swimming grounds. the flat country in the east and south provide good tracks for running and cycling races. bamboo poles slung on ropes hung from the trees are available everywhere for climbing equipment.

physical training programmes for the rural areas are mapped out with an eye on the farming seasons, scheduling longer hours and heavier workouts for the slack months and less activities for the busy ones. distance running is the most popular event in winter and swimming attracts the biggest numbers in summer. exercises for the abdominal, back and waist muscles are done during work breaks in the rice transplanting season when the peasants have to bend their backs for hours at a stretch. workers who use the carrying pole or push carts do special exercises for the limbs. horizontal and parallel bars, climbing poles, barbells and other such apparatus are provided in compounds where commune members gather for study and meetings.

to encourage mass participation and improve the standard in sports, the county party committee has run more than 30 courses over the part few years, training over 1,000 athletes, basketball, football and table tennis players, gymnasts, coaches and referees for the communes and rural towns. similar courses have also been run at the commune level to train local activists.

communal and even county-wide sports meets are held on such occasions as new year's day, spring festival, may day and national day. frequent matches between production brigades or teams take place on the threshing grounds. inter-group and individual contests are an almost daily routine before and after work.

the widespread participation in sports has brought a marked improvement in the people's physical fitness. in the tingso commune, the incidence of common diseases last year was 15 percent lower than the average before the great proletarian cultural revolution thanks to the growth of mass participation in sports and the improvements in the medical service. the annual rate of attendance of all workers in productive labour reached 97 percent.

a good example is yuan sheng of the hsiling brigade who in the past, was often confined to bed with chronic bronchial asthma. now he plays on the brigade basketball team and is able to take part in collective productive labour every day. his greatly improved health is a result not only of good medical treatment but also of regular participation in physical training.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BRITAIN

Former British Prime Minister Edward Heath Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1975)

former british prime minister edward heath and his party arrived here by air this afternoon for a friendly visit to china.

he was greeted at the airport by han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and liang shang-yuan and chang yi-chun, deputy directors of the west european affairs department of the foreign ministry.

british ambassador to china e. youde and officials of the british embassy in peking were present.

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets and Fetes Former British Prime Minister Edward Heath

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1975)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, met with edward heath, former prime minister of britain, this morning. they had a wide-ranging and frank exchange of views on international situation in a friendly atmosphere.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping gave a banquet in honour of former prime minister edward heath.

present on both occasions were vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and deputy directors of the west european affairs department liang shang-yuan and chang yi-chun. protocol department director chu chuan-hsien was present at the banquet.

among the guests present on both occasions were british ambassador e. youde, another official of the british embassy in peking and timothy kitson who is accompanying edward heath. the other members of edward heath's party were present at the banquet.

CHINA AND CAMBODIA

Chinese Ambassador Calls on Cambodian Deputy Prime Ministers

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1975)

chinese ambassador to cambodia sun hao called on khieu samphan and son sen, deputy prime ministers of the royal government of national union of cambodia, on september 18 and 15 respectively.

the deputy prime ministers had cordial and friendly conversations with the ambassador, according to a phnompenh report.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Paintings by Chinese Peasants Exhibited at "Biennial of Paris"

(NCNA-English Paris, Sept. 19, 1975)

paintings by chinese peasants of huhsien county, shensi province, are put on display at the 9th "biennial of paris" here at the special invitation of the biennial committee.

the opening ceremony of the biennial held today was presided over by michel guy, french secretary of state for culture. general delegate of the biennial committee georges boudaille, french painter zao wou ki and over 500 other prominent figures of the art circles were present. yu meng-hsin, cultural counsellor of the chinese embassy in france, also attended the ceremony.

the works of art for the present biennial are exhibited in three adjacent museums. one of them is used exclusively for displaying the 80 original pieces of work of peasant painters of china's huhsien county.

paintings by huhsien peasants are exhibited for the first time abroad.

accompanied by yu meng-hsin, michel guy watched the chinese paintings to which he gave high appraisal. other visitors also warmly praised them.

the exhibition of the biennial will close on november 2.

CHINA AND IRAN

NPC Vice Chairman Tan Chen-lin Meets Iranian Guest

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1975)

tan chen-lin, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here today with reza razmara, deputy managing director of the iranian imperial organization for social services.

manutchehr farhang, first secretary of the iranian embassy here, was present.

present were wang ping-nan, president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, cheng yuan-hsing, deputy director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the foreign ministry, and wang chih-fan, standing council member of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Vice Premier Receives Chinese Railway Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 19, 1975)

pak sung chul, member of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and vice-premier of the administration council of the d.p.r.k., received this afternoon the chinese railway delegation led by wan li, minister of railways, and had a cordial and friendly conversation with them.

korean minister of railways kang bong gun and chinese ambassador li yun-chuan were present on the occasion.

Chinese Railway Delegation Leaves Pyongyang for Home

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 20, 1975)

the chinese railway delegation led by minister of railways wan li left here for home today after paying a friendly visit to korea.

the delegation was seen off at the railway station by korean minister of railways kang bong gun, vice-minister so nam sin and chinese ambassador li yun-chuan.

during its stay in korea, the chinese delegation visited mangyongdae, native home of comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and factories, enterprises and cultural facilities in pyongyang, wonsan and kaesong.

ambassador li yun-chuan gave a dinner yesterday for the delegation's visit to korea.

MALAYSIA

Malaysian Paper Denounces Soviet Missile Test in Barents Sea

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1975)

the soviet union's announcement on the launching of missiles to the barents sea from september 16 to 27 demonstrates that "it has always cherished the ambition to control europe. before the ink of the declaration of the european security conference has become dry, it is stepping up the acts of strategic confrontation", the malaysian paper "kuang hua yit pao" said in an editorial on september 16.

the editorial says, "an observer in moscow pointed out that the soviet motive behind the present action is to exert pressure on norway on the eve of the soviet-norwegian negotiations over the problem of the continental shelf in the barents sea. for many years the soviet union has striven to have a greater part of the oil-rich northern continental shelf. besides, it wants special rights to the strategic spitsbergen archipelago near the arctic ocean over which norway retains sovereignty."

the editorial says, "the tass announcement pointed out that missiles will land in an area 200 miles north of murmansk, almost on the line in the continental shelf

over which there is a dispute between the soviet union and norway."

"the soviet union has political and military objectives in choosing this sensible area for missile test to stage a show of force vis-a-vis norway," the editorial says.

Malaysian Paper Denounces Soviet Missile Test in Barents Sea

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1975)

the soviet missile test in the barents sea is an attempt to exert "political pressure" on norway thus exposing the ugly features of the soviet union, said an editorial in the malaysian sarawak "see hua daily news" on september 15, according to a report from kuala lumpur.

the editorial termed it "another out-and-out nuclear blackmail" the soviet missile test on the eve of the resumption of soviet-norwegian negotiations on rights in the barents sea with warheads dropping on the edge of the disputed area.

it said, the test "has deepened the world people's understanding of soviet 'hypocrisy'."

the editorial pointed out that the document on the so-called european security question signed at the "european security conference" in helsinki in late july stipulates that all future international disputes in europe should not be solved by force of arms or negotiated under the background of the threat of arms.

however, it said, the soviet union has now not only interfered in the internal affairs of portugal, a nato member, but also bared its fangs toward norway, a signatory of the document on the european security question. this shows that "the soviet union may resort to any means at any time to gain its 'special interests'".

CHINA AND MALI

New Chinese Ambassador Presents Credentials
to Malian President

(NCNA-English Bamako, Sept. 19, 1975)

fan tso-kai, new chinese ambassador to mali, presented his credentials to moussa traore, president of the malian military committee for national liberation, head of state and president of the government, here this morning.

. the malian president had a cordial and friendly conversation with the chinese ambassador.

present on the occasion were baba diarre, vice-president of the malian military committee for national liberation, government ministers and diplomats of the chinese embassy in mali.

the chinese ambassador arrived here on september 12.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Chinese Ambassador to New Zealand Calls on
Governor-General of Papua New Guinea

(NCNA-English Port Moresby, Sept. 19, 1975)

chinese ambassador pei tsien-chang, official representative of the chinese government to the independence celebrations of papua new guinea, called on sir john guise, governor-general of papua new guinea, at the government house here this morning.

pei tsien-chang conveyed to the governor-general best regards from chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress of the people's republic of china. they had a friendly talk.

the chinese representative is left the country today.

CHINA AND NIGER

Niger Head of State Receives Chinese Ambassador

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1975)

seyni kountche, president of the supreme military council and head of state of the republic of niger, received chinese ambassador to niger hsieh ke-hsi at niamey yesterday and had a friendly talk with him, according to a report from niamey.

CHINA AND PANAMA

President of People's Bank of China Meets Panamanian Bank Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1975)

chen hsi-yu, president of the people's bank of china, met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of the national bank of panama led by general manager ricardo de la espriella jr.

present on the occasion were leading members of departments concerned shang ming and tsui ping.

the panamanian delegation arrived here on september 18 for a visit to china.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Goodwill Visiting Group Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1975)

the 12-member goodwill visiting group from romania led by tulai laurian, member of the central committee of the romanian communist party and first secretary of the salaj county party committee, wound up its visit to china and left here for home by air today.

seeing the visiting group off at the airport were cheng chih-ping, leading member of the china travel and tourism administrative bureau, and others.

present was ion dorobantu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy here.

Romanian Party Workers' Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1975)

a romanian party workers' delegation arrived here by air this evening for a friendly visit to china and inspecting china's farmland improvement and water conservancy projects.

leader of the delegation is iosif banc, alternate member of the executive political committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party, member of the secretariat of the r.c.p. central committee and chairman of the central council of workers' control of economic and social activity.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by chien cheng-ying, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and minister of water conservancy and power, chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, tu hsing-yuan, vice-minister of water conservancy and power, and liu shao-shan, secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee.

present were nicolae gavrilescu, romanian ambassador to china, and ion dorobantu, minister-counsellor of the romanian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Sudanese Minister Fetes Chinese Medical Team

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Sept. 19, 1975)

nazir dafaala, sudanese minister of health and social welfare, gave a dinner here this evening for the members of the chinese medical team who are leaving for home at the end of their term of work and for the new members who have arrived recently.

wang wei-ping, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy here, also attended the dinner.

present also were under-secretary of the ministry of health and social welfare abbas mukhtar, other high officials of the ministry, and prominent figures of the medical circle in khartoum.

the dinner proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

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CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss President Visits Chinese Pavilion

(NCNA-English Geneva, Sept. 18, 1975)

pierre graber, president of the swiss confederation, today visited the chinese pavilion at the 56th national fair of switzerland in lausanne.

he was accompanied by wang yao-ting, head of the delegation of the china council for the promotion of international trade, now visiting switzerland, wang chien-pang, charge d'affaires a.d. of the chinese embassy, and cheng chih-chien, director of the chinese pavilion.

the swiss president showed great interest in the exhibits and praised china's achievements in the political and economic spheres.

president pierre graber acclaimed the cordial relations between switzerland and china and expressed the hope that these ties of friendship and cooperation would be further strengthened in a speech made at the fair on the same day.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Syrian Journalists Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1975)

ho ying, vice-minister of foreign affairs, met and hosted a banquet here this evening in honour of the syrian journalists delegation led by ahmad iskandar ahmad, minister of information. the meeting and banquet proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

present on the occasion were jabr al-atrash, syrian ambassador to china, and his wife.

present were teng kang, acting director of the central broadcasting administration, miao hai-ling, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, and chou chueh, acting director of the department of west asian and north african affairs, and wang chen, deputy director of the information department, of the ministry of foreign affairs.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Health Minister Gives Reception for Chinese Medical Team

(NCNA-English Dar Es Salaam, Sept. 18, 1975)

tanzanian minister for health mwinyi monday gave a reception to the departing chinese medical team which has completed its mission here.

present on the occasion were godfrey kileo, principal secretary of the ministry of health, and other tanzanian friends. chinese ambassador li yao-wen also attended the reception.

today, ambassador li yao-wen also gave a reception for the chinese team.

attending the reception were minister mwinyi, [illegible] maryogo, personal assistant to the tanzanian president, [illegible] and godfrey kileo.

CHINA AND UN

Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua Leaves for UN General Assembly Session

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1975)

chiao kuan-hua, chairman of the delegation of the people's republic of china to the 30th session of the general assembly of the united nations and minister of foreign affairs, left here for new york by special plane this morning.

among those seeing him off at the airport were vice-premier of the state council li hsien-nien and vice-ministers of foreign affairs han nien-lung, chung hsi-tung, wang hai-jung, ma wen-po, ho ying and yu chan.

on board the same plane were representatives of the delegation lai ya-li and pi chi-lung, alternate representatives chang han-chih and lo hsu, and advisors tien chin, li sung-ling, tang lung-pin, wang hsiao-hsien, sung kuo-ching, yeh shou-tseng, chin hsiang-yun, shih yen-hua and wang shou-yuan.

huang hua, vice-chairman of the delegation and permanent representative of the people's republic of china to the united nations, and chuang yen, representative, and hsing sung-yi, chang hsien-wu and wu miao-fa, alternate representatives, of the delegation are already in new york.

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CHINA AND VENEZUELA

Venezuelan Congress Vice President Visits Peking Petro-Chemical Works

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1975)

dr. oswaldo alvarez paz, vice-president of the congress of venezuela, his wife and his party visited the peking general petro-chemical works this morning in the company of tseng sheng, member of standing committee of the national people's congress, and were accorded a warm reception.

the petro-chemical complex on the outskirts of peking was built by the chinese working class during the great proletarian cultural revolution in the spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance. it turns out various kinds of fuels and chemical products.

vice-president oswaldo alvarez paz and other venezuelan guests were given a warm welcome upon their arrival by li hsiao-lu, vice-chairman of the works revolutionary committee. the guests made a round of the huge refinery stills and inspected the oil refining process. they were told how imperialists called china oil-poor and how china's petroleum industry is growing. they learned that construction of the oil refinery was started in 1968 and its production capacity has been rising every year since it went into production in 1969.

vice-president dr. oswaldo alvarez paz congratulated the workers on their achievements. he told his hosts how foreign oil companies had wantonly plundered the petroleum resources of venezuela for several decades and about the long struggle the venezuelan people had waged against them. venezuela has promulgated an ordinance on the decision to nationalize the whole petroleum industry within this year, he said.

li hsiao-lu congratulated the guests on their victory in the struggle. we are convinced, li hsiao-lu said, that the venezuelan people with rich experience in oil production will certainly manage their country's oil industry well.

vice-president dr. oswaldo alverez paz and the other distinguished venezuelan guests toured the control rooms of the oil refinery and were warmly applauded by young workers on duty. the venezuelan guests also visited the chemical works' synthetic rubber plant.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Vietnamese Party and Government Delegation to Pay Official Friendly Visit to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1975)

a delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam led by comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, will shortly pay an official friendly visit to the people's republic of china at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china.

Vice Foreign Minister Han Nien-lung Meets New Ambassador of Republic of South Vietnam to China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 20, 1975)

chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung today met vu ngoc ho, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of south viet nam to china, and discussed with him on matters concerning the presentation of his credentials. ambassador vu ngoc ho arrived in peking yesterday.

CHINA AND YUGOSLAVIA

Chinese Television Group Ends Goodwill Tour in Yugoslavia

(NCNA-English Belgrade, Sept. 20, 1975)

the chinese television delegation led by wang feng, deputy director of the peking television station, concluded its friendly visit to this country and left here for home yesterday.

the chinese visitors were see off at the airport by their yugoslav colleagues and chinese ambassador chang hai-feng.

the chinese delegation had visited the broadcasting and television centres in the republics and autonomous

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provinces of the country and met their yugoslav colleagues there. it also visited a number of factories, mines and villages and went sight-seeing to some scenic spots and relics. it was warmly welcomed and hospitably received by yugoslav friends everywhere.

the delegation was received by muhamed berberovic, president of the federal committee for information and member of the federal executive council yesterday. ambassador chang hai-feng was present.

miladin gvozdenov, president of the association of yugoslav radio and television stations, gave a dinner in honour of the chinese guests on september 6.

ambassador chang hai-feng held a reception on the eve of the delegation's departure from this country.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Secretary General A.G. Zulu Arrives in Kwangchow at Head of Zambian Goodwill Delegation

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Sept. 20, 1975)

alexander grey zulu, secretary-general of the united national independence party of zambia, his wife and the zambian goodwill delegation he is leading were given a warm welcome at a banquet hosted by the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee here this evening.

among those attending the banquet were ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, yung wen-tao, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, ou chih-fu, deputy commander of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army, and lo fan-chun and liu kuei-lan, vice-chairmen of the kwangchow city revolutionary committee.

the banquet was filled with an atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and zambia.

on behalf of the provincial and city revolutionary committees and the people of the province, yung wen-tao in his toast extended welcome to secretary-general and mrs. zulu on their visit to kwangchow.

"president kenneth david kaunda and mrs. kaunda visited kwangchow in february last year and left a deep impression on the people of kwangtung province," he said. "and now, to our delight, secretary-general alexander grey zulu is revisiting kwangchow after his last visit here in 1972 and bringing us the friendship of the zambian people."

he praised the current china visit by the distinguished zambian guests as having made new contributions to the enhancement of friendship between the people of china and zambia and the friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries.

in his toast, secretary-general a.g. zulu said: "we leave for home tomorrow after staying in your beautiful and great country. our stopover in your city is the culmination of our memorable visit to the people's republic of china." speaking of zambia-china friendship, he said: "there are a number of bonds which join our two countries and peoples. we are both members of the developing third world. the current visit is conducive to the close unity of the people of the two countries."

secretary-general zulu and the other zambian guests arrived in kwangchow from sian by special plane this morning in the company of vice-chairman ulanfu. they were given a warm welcome at the airport by yung wen-tao and more than one thousand people of the city.

upon their departure from sian, the distinguished zambian guests were seen off at the airport by chairman li jui-shan and vice-chairmen wang ching-yao, hsiao chun, ku feng-ming and wang feng-chin of the shensi provincial revolutionary committee.

this afternoon, secretary-general and mrs. zulu went on a boat excursion on the pearl river here and then ascended the top of the tungfang hotel for a panoramic view of the city.

INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

Director General of International Bureau of Universal Postal Union Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 19, 1975)

mohamed ibrahim sobhi, director general of the international bureau of the universal postal union, his wife and party concluded their visit to china and left peking by air today.

they were seen off at the airport by chu chun-ho, chinese vice-minister of posts and tele-communications, and leading members of departments concerned.

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****
* NATIONAL *
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CRITICISM OF "WATER MARGIN"

How Can Sung Chiang Be Credited with Achievements?

by

Wu Chin (武津)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 22, 1975)

One way to defend Sung Chiang's capitulationist line in Water Margin is to allege that "Sung Chiang's merits are greater than his demerits." This allegation is wrong in the extreme.

Chairman Mao says, "The correctness or incorrectness of the ideological and political line decides everything." When the line is wrong, all things are wrong. While Ch'ao Kai was alive, Sung Chiang thrust aside Ch'ao Kai's correct leadership, and did not carry out the correct line that the insurgent army at Liangshan "must be a rival to the emperor of Great Sung." Immediately after the death of Ch'ao Kai, Sung Chiang bluntly overthrew the whole political program formulated by Ch'ao Kai. He put forward the reactionary program of "carrying out the wish of Heaven" and pushed a capitulationist line. Guided by this line, as the head of the stronghold, he did not lead his troops to attack and occupy prefectures to extend his base, but just waited for the offer of amnesty from the imperial court. Deep in Liangshanpo, he feasted on wine and meat, and never thought of delivering the poverty-stricken masses from the abyss of suffering. Although he also had led troops to attack Tamingfu and storm into Tsengt'oushih, thus molesting a few corrupt officials and local tyrants, yet because he wanted at all times to be "loyal and patriotic to the country," he did not touch the reactionary feudal system in the least. Therefore, the blows he dealt on the corrupt officials and powerful bad gentry did not impair the fundamental interests of the landlord class. Have not the facts shown to the fullest extent that what Sung Chiang had done could only help the Sung Dynasty of the Chao family but was of no benefit at all to the broad masses of laboring people in the abyss of suffering under the rule of the Sung Dynasty?

The most important reason for people to hold that "Sung Chiang's merits are greater than his demerits" is that "Sung Chiang has played the most important role in enlarging the insurgent army at Liangshan." We cannot agree to the view.

Sung Chiang secretly enables Ch'ao Kai to escape because the latter is his sworn brother, but not because he backs up the cause of Ch'ao Kai in gathering together a band to stage an uprising. On the contrary Sung Chiang looks upon going to Liangshan as a "disloyal and unfilial" act and "a plot leading to the extermination of nine degrees of kindred" "unpardonably by laws and institutions."

Actually, the majority of leaders of Liangshan spontaneously gathered together at different places for justice because they could not stand ruthless political oppression or economic exploitation. It was not Sung Chiang who went to mobilize them. On the contrary, Sung Chiang assumed the look of an opponent to peasant uprisings right from the beginning. When Wu Sung was about to go and join the Erhlung Mountain, the parting advice Sung Chiang gave him was "to accept the offer of amnesty" and "to surrender."

After Sung Chiang came to Liangshan, heroes from all parts of the country flocked there because Ch'ao Kai implemented the correct line of peasant revolution which spread its political impact far and wide. At that time, the reactionary armed forces of the Sung Dynasty were engaged in suppressing the peasant revolution in different places. Because the different routes of insurgent forces each had its own mountain stronghold and were weak in strength due to inferiority in number, it was easy for the enemy forces to attack them separately with a concentrated force. Once united, they were in a better position to meet the enemy. Furthermore, it was known to all that the Liangshan area had strategic waters and mountains and a greater number of men. Because "the government forces fighting the brigands dared not make a frontal attack against this stronghold," it was a good place where people could go. Again, the different routes of insurgent forces had no fundamental clash of interests to speak of, and they could "gather together for justice and make concerted effort" to realize their common goal. This was the chief cause of prosperity at Liangshan. How can the credit be given to Sung Chiang!

After Sung Chiang came to Liangshan, the insurgent army had more men and leaders than in the past. However, the ultimate goal of Sung Chiang was to capitulate and accept the offer of amnesty. His criterion of action was that "all my life I stand for 'loyalty and justice'....Even though the imperial court has let me down, my loyalty will not let the imperial court down." He "took temporary refuge at the body of water" and made preparations for "bringing honor to his wife and security to his sons" in the future and "leaving a name in history." To Sung Chiang, more men and leaders only meant more chips for him to bargain with the Sung Emperor of the Chao family for recognition and reward!

It is somewhat preposterous to look upon the coming of Lu Chun-i and Kuan Sheng to join the rebels also as an effort made by Sung Chiang to "enlarge the effective strength of Liangshan." When the question is viewed with the Marxist method of class analysis, Lu, Kuan and others are not members of the peasantry, nor are they rebels to the feudal class. These reactionary

landlords, "court officials" and hereditary aristocrats came to join the Liangshan rebels because they had no other alternative. Although they participated in battles that twice defeated T'ung Kuan and thrice defeated Kao Ch'iu, their contradiction with T'ung and Kao was after all a strife within the landlord class, and the issue cannot be confused with the struggle between the peasants' insurgent army and the reactionary ruling class. Moreover, they came to Liangshan to usurp some leadership, thus strengthening the reactionary forces against the revolutionaries represented by Li K'uei, Wu Yung and the three Juan brothers. Through the method of recruiting deserters and turncoats, Sung Chiang brought Lu Chun-i, Kuan Sheng and several dozen big landlords and reactionary commanders to Liangshan to complete the organizational preparations for pushing the capitulationist line.

At Liangshan, Sung Chiang conspired to tamper with the revolutionary slogans. He created counter-revolutionary public opinion, such as "carrying out the wish of Heaven," "loyalty and justice," "patriotism," etc. He used the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius to hoodwink and benumb the broad masses of insurgent leaders and fighters, thus smothering their revolutionary and rebellious spirit and laying down the ideological foundation for pushing the capitulationist line. From his coming to the mountain up to his betrayal of the revolution, Sung Chiang never forgot that "the offer of amnesty will come today or tomorrow." He made every effort to procure the letter of pardon and amnesty and engineered all kinds of plots to betray the revolution. Can this political swindler who "borrows the stronghold of smoke and water in Shantung to buy the spring scene at Phoenix City" be credited with any meritorious service?

Speaking of Sung Chiang's "demerit," it is in fact a serious crime. The Sung Dynasty launched many expeditions against the insurgent army at Liangshan but could not win victory despite the loss of troops and commanders. Even the supreme commander Lord Chancellor T'ung Kuan also suffered a total defeat, and the Minister of War Kao Ch'iu was captured alive by the insurgent army. At that time, the insurgent army at Liangshan was superior in number and strength. Should it choose to extend its base and join forces with other insurgent armies to direct the spearhead at the imperial court, there was good hope for it to carry the war to the Eastern Capital, "seize the throne from that bird" and overthrow the Sung Dynasty of the Chao family. But under this excellent situation Sung Chiang lured the insurgent army of Liangshan into capitulation, thus destroying in one day this stirring and seething peasant revolution. After betraying the revolution, Sung Chiang promptly raised the banner of "following the mandate of Heaven" and "defending the country" and led his troops to suppress the Fang La uprising and sanguinely massacre the other peasant armies. It could be said that Sung Chiang was the chief culprit responsible for the strangulation of the peasant revolution. He was able to accomplish the bad deeds which the Sung Dynasty was unable to accomplish. He really was a treasured vassal of the reactionary ruling class. As Lu Hsün said, "The book Water Margin clearly states that because he was not against the emperor, he accepted the offer of amnesty and enlistment once the grand army arrived, and went to fight for the state the other bandits--the bandits that did not 'carry out the wish of Heaven.' He was ultimately a vassal."

Vassals can only be negated. As a loyal vassal of the feudal emperor, Sung Chiang was all his life at enmity with the peasant revolution. He tried his utmost to uphold the decadent feudal rule on the decline and to prevent it from collapsing. The role he played was to impede historical development. How can such an abominable renegade be credited with achievements? Speaking of meritorious service, he was of meritorious service to the Sung Dynasty of the Chao family. Hadn't the Sung Emperor of the Chao family recognized his meritorious service by making Sung Chiang a "marquis" right after his death?

* * *

The Confession of a Vassal

by

Shang Shih-i (尚师毅)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, September 22, 1975)

Sung Chiang in Water Margin is in every way a vassal. Even when he was about to die, he still confessed, "All my life I stand only for 'loyalty and justice' and have never agreed to go against my conscience....Although the imperial court has let me down, my loyalty will never let the imperial court down." He really bared the features of a vassal.

However, Sung Chiang was a vassal not merely because he at all times wanted to be loyal to his master in his words and deed but also because he played the despicable role of the leading goat in the criminal activities of the landlord class to disintegrate and suppress the peasant uprisings.

There is this episode in the Water Margin: On the recommendation of War Minister Su, Sung Chiang was given the title of "Commissioner for the Pacification of the South and Vanguard Against Fang La" and was ready to go and fight Fang La. As he walked out swaggeringly with an imperial edict from the emperor, he saw a man playing a "huch'iao" in the market. With the enthusiasm of a vassal, he actually remarked to Lu Chun-i walking by his side, "Like you and I, no matter how capable this huch'iao is, how can it give off any sound without the player?" "But for the strong recommendation of War Minister Su, how can we be given important appointments by the emperor? One must not be ungrateful!" What a "one must not be ungrateful"! This confession by Sung Chiang has bared to the full extent the filthy intention of a vassal in wanting to fawn on his master. In the article "Evolution of Rascals" Lu Hsün had talked about the gallants in such novels as "Cases of Lord Shih" and "Cases of Lord P'eng." He said that because they "dared not lead the life of bandits again, dared not denounce the crafty ministers, and dared not directly serve the emperor, they could only serve as the bodyguards of a good official or imperial envoy and arrest bandits for him." By contrasting this exposition by Lu Hsün with the words and deeds of Sung Chiang after his capitulation, it is not difficult to discover that Sung Chiang was not much different from Huang San-t'ai, Huang T'ien-pa and their ilk. They did not even have the qualification to "serve the emperor directly," and could only hide themselves under the protective wings of "War Minister Su," "Commander Chang" and other so-called "honest officials," thus becoming vassals to the vassals.

After Sung Chiang surrendered, he quelled T'ien Hu, attacked Wang Ch'ing and fought Fang La. He ruthlessly suppressed different routes of peasant insurgent forces and performed the labor of a dog or horse for the feudal emperor. However, even so loyal a vassal in the end had to drink the "poisoned wine bestowed by the emperor" and die an ignominious death in a dogfight within the landlord class. This is the inevitable end for a renegade or capitulationist. However, for the sake of singing the tune that "capitulation is justified to the end," the author of Water Margin has in the end embellished the face of this vassal with a veneer of gold. The book

make Huitsung of Sung "straighten out the wrong" and order "the building of a temple for and the conferment of the title of marquis on" Sung Chiang. Such tricks to deify vassals and laud lackeys to the skies are of course for the consumption of the living, and their intention is to make use of such cheap conferment of titles to lure even more vassals in actual life into following the footsteps of Sung Chiang and his ilk to loyally serve and risk their lives for the reactionary ruling classes.

Today, there are still classes and struggle in our society, and there is the danger of aggression and subversion from imperialism and social-imperialism. Therefore, a serious analysis of the characteristics of the activities of capitulationists of the Sung Chiang type to thoroughly reveal their slavish essence is of great political significance to combating and guarding against revisionism and consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat.

* * *

UNITY

They Have Achieved Remarkable Unity in Their Own Rank

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 25, 1975)

The armed force department of Tachu county in Szechwan is an advanced unit of the Chengtu armed force units. Under the unified leadership of the CCP committee of Tachu county, they have made greater contribution toward the development of socialist revolution and socialist construction in the whole county. Recently, the leading organ of the Chengtu command cited them saying: Having inherited and carried forward the fine tradition that "this army has achieved remarkable unity in its own ranks and with those outside its own ranks," there is unity among the "squad members" of the CCP committee, between officers and men and between the higher and lower ranks, and they are full of profound proletarian feelings. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, everybody is consciously fighting to consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat with one target, one thought, one orientation and the same vigor.

The members of the Party members of the armed force department of Tachu county come from all corners of the country, with old and new cadres combined. In the course of work, they have adhered to principles and supported and helped one another, thus making these "squad members" the core of leadership fighting in unity.

The Party committee of this department persevere in revolutionary unity on the basis of Mao Tsetung thought and oppose to the philistine style of the bourgeoisie. In 1973, a demobilized staff officer of the armed force department expressed the hope that work be arranged for him at the seat of the county. At that time, a Party committee member in charge of work in the organ thought that as a deputy political commissar of the armed force department was "in charge" of the assignment of office work in the country, a word from him would have settled the problem. So, he accepted the request of the staff officer. After he brought up the matter, the deputy political commissar held that this was not in conformity with the stipulations and so he turned down the request. That Party committee member nursed complaints against the deputy political commissar for not "acceding to this expediency." Among the members of the Party committee, some were also of the view that this expediency should be granted in order not to affect the internal unity of the squad.

Should this "expediency" be granted? What kind of unity should the leading body uphold? The principal leading comrades of the Party committee of the armed force department opportunely organized the "squad members" to discuss the matter. Finally, everybody came to the unified understanding that our power "is given by the working class, the poor and lower-middle peasants, and the broad masses of laboring people who comprise over 90 percent of the population." The power given by the people could only be used to work for the interests of the great majority and not for "convenience" for private individuals. The internal unity of the leading body should be unity based on Mao Tsetung thought. Only by adhering to

proletarian principles can we truly foster good revolutionary unity. If we barter away principles and make use of functions and powers to practice favoritism, we not only can not foster good unity but also will enable this combat collective of the Party committee to be corrupted by bourgeois ideas. Through this discussion, the political atmosphere in adhering to principles thickened among the "squad members" of the Party committee, and the revolutionary unity was strengthened. In the past few years, they consciously resisted incorrect practice and energetically supported new things such as the sending of educated youths to the mountains and the countryside.

The "squad members" of the Party committee of the armed force department opposed the idea of thinking about narrow personal gains and losses. They strove to face difficulties and shoulder heavy burdens, and maintain and carry forward the same vigor they displayed in the years of revolutionary war. For example, the deputy secretary of the Party committee Wang Sen-lin still asked of his own accord for permission to stay at a selected spot in the countryside even though his health was not in good condition. In the countryside, he ate, lived, worked, studied and made criticism together with the poor and lower-middle peasants and diligently made contributions toward building a socialist new countryside.

The armed force department of Tachu county attached great importance to properly conducting work for family dependents within the department, and assigned a deputy political commissar to take charge of such work. The members of the Party committee, including several principal leading comrades energetically worked in coordination and took the initiative to show their concern for family dependents. In the meantime they educated their own family dependents properly, and also helped this deputy political commissar to take care of the study and education of the family dependents. Many family dependents also consciously abolished the idea of bourgeois rights and strove to make more contributions for the revolution.

These "squad members" of the Party committee not only could think of the same thing and devote their vigor in the same place, but also could unite as one and maintain close comradely relations with the lower ranks. This has mainly been the result of the conscious abolition of bourgeois ideas by the leading members of the Party committee.

The secretary of the Party committee and the political commissar Liu Jui-feng had formerly served as the political commissar of a regiment in the Tibet units for over ten years. After he was transferred to the armed force department of this county in 1973, the others took less care of him in life and he had to work more often on his own. He was not very accustomed to this in the beginning. The deputy secretary of the Party committee and the head of the department Chen Shu-te was formerly the commander of an artillery regiment of the field army. After he took up work in the armed force department, he also thought that "he has too few people under him and little power." Why would they think in this way? After study, they came to realize that all this was bedeviled by bureaucratic airs. In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, they studied together with the members of the Party committee Chairman Mao's teachings

that "whatever their ranking, all our cadres in service are servants of the people, and whatever we do is to serve the people" and that "we communists seek not official posts, but revolution." They vigorously criticized the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius used by Lin Piao to advocate that "officers are respectable and the people mean," consciously abolished the bourgeois idea of grades and surmounted the idea of becoming officials and lords.

Thereafter, they paid attention to making an ordinary soldier of themselves. They were not concerned with high or low pay and made no difference between respectable and humble jobs. They respected and loved their subordinates, and showed class friendship for fighters. Political commissar Liu Jui-feng was eager to take up everything ranging from carrying water and sweeping the floor to washing the latrine. Once, when the head of the armed force department of a certain district went home on casual leave, Department Head Chen Shu-te voluntarily went to that district to act for him. He worked together with the broad masses in day time and organized the militiamen to criticize Lin Piao's bourgeois military line in the evening. He did plenty of work to bring up the backbone theorists of the militia. When they learned that the dependents of their subordinates were sick, some of the leading members of the Party committee would pull carts to bring them to the hospital. After the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, they set a higher demand on themselves: Play the proper role of the pace-setter in abolishing the idea of bourgeois rights and be model in achieving remarkable unity in our own ranks and with those outside our own ranks.

- Our Own Correspondent

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STUDY OF THEORY

Seriously Study Theory and Be Good Successors to the Revolution

by

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(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 19, 1975)

I began to study Chairman Mao's works in the wave of enthusiasm for "learning from Comrade Lei Feng" in 1964. At that time, I was still a red-scarf wearing adolescent knowing very little of revolutionary theory. My one thought was that as Uncle Lei Feng took Chairman Mao's works as "food grain, weapon and the compass," so we had to learn from Uncle Lei Feng and study Chairman Mao's works as well as he did. After the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution, the heated two-line struggle made me begin to realize the need of Marxist theory in our struggle. I was then the "little" head of a Red Guard organization in a school. I had my hands full, and sometimes, I had only three or four hours of sleep a day. Though busy, I persisted in spending one hour a day to study myself Chairman Mao's works. I also studied some works by Marx and Lenin. From that time up to the present, almost ten years have elapsed. But compared with Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, my knowledge of the great significance of the study of revolutionary theory is still far from adequate.

Chairman Mao says: "Why did Lenin speak of exercising dictatorship over the bourgeoisie? This question must be thoroughly understood. Lack of clarity on this question will lead to revisionism. This should be made known to the whole nation." Chairman Mao's instruction profoundly tells us: "In order to properly take over the revolution and shoulder the historical mission of combating and guarding against revisionism, the younger generation must seriously study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and thoroughly understand the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

I recall that when the Lin Piao anti-Party clique had just been exposed, I was somewhat jolted ideologically. Later, under the call, "Read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism," put forward by Chairman Mao, I joined the others to study works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao. Only then did I gradually come to realize that the emergence of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique was no accident, but was dictated by the law of class struggle and the two-line struggle during the socialist period. The main reason that I was somewhat jolted was that I did not understand the characteristics of socialist society, the protracted and complicated nature of class struggle and the two-line struggle during the socialist period, and the Marxist theory on the dictatorship of the proletariat. Over the past few years, in the criticism of Lin Piao and the rectification of the style of work and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, I have seriously read the "Communist Manifesto," "State and the Revolution" and other works by Marx and Lenin as well as the "Selected Works of Mao Tse-tung." Meanwhile, I have also looked through some relevant historical records.

After the publication of Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory, in conjunction with the realities of the four major two-line struggles within the Party after the liberation of the whole country, I studied further. I also joined the comrades of the group of theorists of the hospital in heading for the rural people's communes to conduct investigations. Through the study of theory and history and the investigation of facts, I have come to initially understand that "like the road of activity of all things in the world, the revolutionary road is always tortuous and not ramrod straight." The socialist period is a period of heated struggle between nascent communism and senescent capitalism. It is still marked by the existence of soil and conditions engendering capitalism and the bourgeoisie. Therefore, in order to realize the use of the dictatorship of the proletariat to replace the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie and the use of socialism to triumph over capitalism and ultimately achieve the great goal of communism, it is imperative to go through a protracted and complicated struggle. Meanwhile, I also have come to understand further that the development of history is independent of human will.

After the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius and after the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, with the communist consciousness of the broad masses constantly raised and with socialist new things emerging in an endless stream, the situation of revolution and production is getting better and better. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, our work achievements are primary and socialism is triumphantly moving forward everywhere. The appearance of the Lin Piao anti-Party clique is nothing but a small whirlpool in the great river of socialist revolution, and basically cannot stem the onflow of the socialist revolution.

The serious study of revolutionary theory has also enabled me to further understand the relation of my own work to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the realization of the great communist cause. Communism necessarily will replace capitalism; this is an objective law of historical development. But communism will not drop out of the skies, and can be realized only through the long-term struggle of the broad masses of laboring people led by the proletariat. In socialist society, there are still two possible outcomes of the struggle between the communist and capitalist factors, namely, transition to communism or retrogression to capitalism. In our country, so long as we unswervingly and consistently adhere to Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, constantly consolidate and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and persist in the struggle to combat and guard against revisionism, we can accelerate the pace of socialist revolution and construction and take big strides forward toward the great goal of communism.

Having understood this, I thought that although the realization of communism is still the long-term goal, each of our immediate concrete task is closely linked with the realization of communism. In the past, I saw some undesirable phenomena among the hospital workers, the injured and the sick and their dependents and children. I was always unwilling to interfere with them out of the fear that others would accuse me of "over-stepping my authority." Later, I realized that although these undesirable phenomena

were not "major matters," they were closely related to the communist struggle against capitalism. As successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause, we should fight against undesirable phenomena. Therefore, I discussed things with some comrades. Under the leadership of the Party branch, we organized a small commentary group. Through broadcasts and blackboard newspapers, we constantly wrote ideological commentaries to praise the good ideas and styles of work and criticize the bad tendencies, thus reaping satisfactory results.

Having known the relation of my own work to the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the great communist cause, I increasingly felt that I had endless things to do and inexhaustible energy. In our hospital there was an evening school which had been run for one year with my participation. Later, this evening school was suspended for a time. Some comrades suggested that it be started again. At first, I always felt that "I have not enough power to do what I wish." Chairman Mao said: "A line or a viewpoint must be explained constantly and repeatedly. It won't do to explain them to a few people; they must be made known to the broad revolutionary masses." I thought that the study and mastery of Marxist theory was not the business of one or two persons but the business of the proletariat as a whole, the business of the people of the whole country and the need of class struggle and the two-line struggle. Wasn't the proper running of the political evening school a good way to implement Chairman Mao's instruction? Therefore, with the approval of the leadership, other comrades and I again kept the evening school going. We rearranged the textbooks and organized the ranks of teachers. When I saw the comrades gathered at the evening school to study theory and learn culture in high spirits, I felt so happy that the idea of "having not enough power to do what I wish" was banished from my mind.

Since socialist society has just emerged out of the womb of the old society, it is still stamped economically, morally and intellectually with the birth marks of the old society. There are still bourgeois rights, and the old ideas and traditions of the exploiting classes have still great influence. Therefore, the younger generation growing up in the new society have to face the problem of resisting corruption at all times. Born in the new society and brought up under the red banner, we young people have never experienced in person the whip of the landlords and capitalists, the sorrows of the exploited classes, the bitterness of grass roots and tree bark and the smell of gunpowder in the revolutionary battlefield. No evaluation can be made without comparison. Without the experience of the cold night, it is difficult to appreciate the warmth of the sun.

Youth is an important time for the formation of the world outlook. If we do not seriously study and pay attention to the transformation of our own thinking, we would be an easy target for corruption by bourgeois ideas. What is especially worthy of note is that the bourgeoisie always wildly contend with the proletariat for the young people. They offer the youth material bait, corrupt them ideologically, openly give them organized applause and instigate them behind the scenes. There is nothing too extreme for them.

Lin Piao and company vigorously peddled the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, frantically advocated material incentives, shamelessly clamored for "enticement with offices, emoluments and favors" and vilified the sending of

educated young people to the mountains and countryside as "reform through labor in disguise." Weren't the youth their target of attack? Therefore, in order to become good successors to the revolutionary cause, we must allocate a very important position to the problem of resisting corruption.

The theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat is our sharp weapon for resisting corruption. Tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, our younger generationes the Party, Chairman Mao and socialism and are able to discern and criticize to some extent the bourgeois and revisionist things. But if we are not armed with the theory of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought and don't learn to observe and analyze problems from the plane of the dictatorship of the proletairat, we cannot thoroughly understand what are communist things, what are capitalist things, what should be supported and protected and what should be criticized and eliminated. Very often we do not know why the right things we have done are right, and why the wrong things we have done are wrong.

Recalling my own past, I changed jobs six times in my four years and more with the army. I worked as a feeder, a cook, a dresser and a security worker. In the past, I just thought that a revolutionary fighter should work as instructed by the Party and cherish the line of work in which he was engaged. I never realized that the practice to look upon the division of work in the revolutionary ranks into the superior and the inferior, the high and the low, was precisely the idea of bourgeois rights. Therefore, whether or not we can adopt a correct attitude toward the various kinds of work assigned by the organization is not only a question of organizational discipline but also one of whether or not we can rid our minds of the grade concept and resist the influence of the idea of bourgeois rights.

The use of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat to sum up my own lessons and experiences drawn from the great cultural revolution also raised my awareness. When the excellent situation of the great revolutionary alliance appeared in the whole country, my thinking began to fail to keep pace with it. Later, with the help of the military training corps of the school, I repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teachings, and raised my awareness of bourgeois factionalism. Only then did I wake up with a start, and join my schoolmates to sweep away all kinds of resistance and promote the great revolutionary alliance. Why was I at first unable to keep pace with the situation? Now I am able to see things with greater clarity. What stood in the way of my criticizing the stuff of bourgeois factionalism was nothing but that our own organization had rebelled early and made a greater contribution. We desired to hold the upper hand and to be the victor, and were unwilling to take other organizations as our equal. Actually, this was to make "capital" our "merit" so as to bargain with the Party and the people. Didn't this mean the capitalist principle of commodity exchange had corrupted us ideologically? This incident tells us that only by arming our minds with the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat can we correctly assess ourselves and consciously carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line.

Chairman Mao teaches us: "Cadres, new and old, should respect each other, learn from each other and overcome their own shortcomings by learning from each other's strong points, so as to unite as one in the common

cause." As far as we young people are concerned, we must learn from the old comrades. We must turn the useful experience of the old comrades into our own experience and let indirect experience make up for what we lack in direct experience. This is of help to our growth and progress. Practice shows that greater or less experience in struggle makes a world of difference in the study and application of theory. Last year, when studying at a study class, I and several old comrades were organized into a group, and we went to a unit to participate in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. There, we found a cadre who had erred in the two-line struggle. At first, I thought of avoiding him. Later, with the help of the old comrades, I repeatedly studied and acquainted myself with Chairman Mao's teachings. I carefully investigated and analyzed the case of this cadre. Only then did I change my impression of him and my attitude toward him. I joined the old comrades in approaching him. Patiently we helped him realize his mistakes, and united with him in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. More satisfactory results were thus achieved. Afterward, I thought that since I had studied Chairman Mao's teaching on the correct handling of two types of contradictions of different nature and his teaching on the uniting with the great majority many times and I also constantly talked about what I had learned, why was I in a haze once I encountered an actual problem? I realized that although we read and studied in the same way, the old comrades who had correctly accepted positive and negative experiences had a deeper understanding of the Marxist theory and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policy than I. Had we paid attention to learning from the old comrades in struggle we could have developed the revolutionary study style of linking theory with practice better.

By seriously studying Chairman Mao's important instruction on the question of theory and striving to understand clearly the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat, we of the younger generation can grow up rapidly in the struggle to combat and guard against revisionism be successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause.

The bourgeois prophets pin their hopes for "peaceful evolution" on the third generation or the fourth generation of China. This can only be but daydreaming! Our younger generation nursed on Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung thought will raise high the red banner of the revolutionary forerunners and take big strides forward toward the great goal of communism!

* * *

AMNESTY

Chinese Judicial Organs Decide to Release All US-Chiang Armed Agents in Custody

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1975)

as an expression of leniency, chinese judicial organs have decided to release all the 95 armed special agents and 49 crew members of armed agents-carrying vessels of the chiang kai-shek clique in custody.

this marks the completion of the disposal of all the cases of u.s.-chiang armed agents and crew members of agents-carrying vessels who were captured between 1962 and 1965.

from october 1962 to september 1965, the u.s.-chiang clique continually sent armed agents on harassment and sabotage missions against coastal areas of the mainland. thanks to the high vigilance, constant preparedness and heroism in battle of the armymen and civilians in these areas, all the 43 groups of u.s.-chiang armed agents who had landed there from the sea or the air were promptly and completely put out of action. none of them was able to escape.

this great victory over the enemy gained by armymen and civilians in the coastal areas dealt a heavy blow to the chiang clique's criminal plot for armed harassment and sabotage against the mainland; it fully demonstrated the great unity of the chinese people and the great might of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

chinese organs of public security educated and reformed the captured u.s.-chiang armed agents and crew members according to chairman mao's policy of combining punishment with leniency and combining reform through labour with ideological education. those who had done meritorious actions and shown repentance were released in four batches from july 1963 onward as an expression of leniency. the rest of the armed agents and crew members in custody, through education and reform and after seeing with their own eyes the great achievements of the motherland in the socialist revolution and construction, made a clean breast of their crimes against the people and used their personal experience to condemn the chiang clique for its crimes; they proved themselves to varying degrees as having changed from evil to good. hence the decision of chinese judicial organs to release them all.

the released armed agents and crew members are:

those captured in 1962: lieutenant colonel chen feng-hui (chen cheng-kuang), commander of the "second independent column of the anti-communist national salvation army in kwangtung province" of the "intelligence office

of the ministry of national defence" of the chiang clique, lieutenant colonel liu mu-hsien and captain juan chia-hsien, deputy commanders of the "column", captain liu hsin-min, chief radio operator, lieutenant liang kuo-ta, leader of the search team, and lieutenant weng lieh-min and lieutenant chen szu-lin, members of the "column"; colonel yuan tsu-sui, commander of the "third independent column of the anti-communist national salvation army in kwangtung province", and lieutenant huang hsiung, member of the "column"; captain li ming-tsung, deputy commander and concurrently chief radio operator of the "first independent column of the anti-communist national salvation army in kwangtung province"; lieutenant wu tso and lieutenant chang kuan-ying, members of the "vanguard of the anti-communist national salvation army in kwangtung province"; captain chang ching-shan, deputy commander of the "seventh independent column of the anti-communist national salvation army in kwangtung province", major li yi-yung, radio operator of the "column", and liu cheng-chang, crew member of the vessel carrying the agents; lieutenant chou yang-sheng, leader of the communications team of the "23rd independent column of the anti-communist national salvation army in kwangtung province", lieutenant wu yi, leader of the action team, and lieutenant tseng kuang-chih and lieutenant chen hsi-chou, members of the "column".

those captured in 1963: second lieutenant ma shih-ping, a deputy battalion leader of the "91st detachment of the anti-communist assault army" of the "special military intelligence office of the ministry of national defence" of the chiang clique; captain pan chung-chih, a battalion leader of the "31st detachment of the anti-communist assault army", second lieutenants hsu liang-pao and wang man-kuei, company leaders of the "detachment"; second lieutenant yu chih-fang, a company leader of the "11th detachment of the anti-communist assault army"; lieutenant colonel wei hsiung-wen, leader of the "81st detachment of the anti-communist assault army", and second lieutenant tseng wen-chih, a deputy battalion leader of the "detachment"; major lu kuang-cha, deputy leader of the "141st detachment of the anti-communist assault army", and second lieutenant chung tai-yuan, a battalion leader and concurrently chief radio operator of the "detachment"; colonel ho chan-hsiao, officer escorting and supervising the ship "chengkung no. 1", captain tang tzu-keng, captain of the ship, captain tuan tung-shan, chief radio operator, and tung kuo-an, a member of the secret service; lieutenant lo teh-kuang, leader of the "third detachment of the 31st independent column of the anti-communist national salvation army in kwangtung province" of the "intelligence office of the ministry of national defence" of the chiang clique, lieutenant lien chih-fang, chief radio operator, and lieutenants yin wan-jun, yen ju-kuei and chao shan-hui, members of the "detachment"; lieutenant colonel yu shou-yi, leader of the "2nd detachment of the 12th independent column of the anti-communist national salvation army in shantung province", lieutenant tou pao-shu, chief radio operator, lieutenant chao ping-o, member of the "detachment".

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and lieutenants chang ching-ko and chen shih-chiu, members of the "first detachment" of the "column"; captain chiu shui-chin, chief radio operator of the "ninth independent column of the anti-communist national salvation army in fukien province"; lieutenant colonel chen tsung-yu, deputy commander of the "16th independent column of the anti-communist national salvation army in chekiang province", and lieutenant yeh chung-fang, member of the "column"; lieutenants hsing fu-ho and huang jung-hsiu, members of the "11th independent column of the anti-communist national salvation army in kwangtung province"; lieutenant chen liang-hui, commander escorting the ship carrying the agents of the macao group, lieutenant yu chih-ping, chief radio operator, and chen tang and chen ya, crew members of the ship; and chen kuan-sheng, leader of the "sixth battalion of the fifth detachment of the 25th column of the anti-communist national salvation army".

those captured in 1964: chen chin-mei, kao chun-chang and chen chao-cho, members of the secret service on the ship "chengkung no. 4" of the matsu station of the "special military intelligence office of the ministry of national defence" of the chiang clique; second lieutenant kao chih-yu, deputy leader of the "panlung group of the anti-communist assault army", and lieutenant liao miao-yu, chief radio operator; lieutenant shao chien-heng (shao po-yin), deputy leader of the "chienlung group"; lieutenant kao ting-hua, member of the "haiching amphibious shock team" of the "intelligence office of the ministry of national defence" of the chiang clique; captain li hsi-ho, operations officer of the operations commanding group of the "first detachment of the 19th column of the anti-communist national salvation army in kiangsu province", captain chu min and second lieutenant hsieh pao-lai, deputy leaders of the "detachment", lieutenant tang chung, a group leader, ho pao-chung and chao kuei-ke, platoon leaders of the "detachment", cheng shui-yuan and hao chan-hsi, ship captains, hou fu-hsien, yen tse-min, chi ping-yen, tao lung-pao, juan jen-lung, liu hsi-shih, chu tung-lang, su ming-liang, lei chao-hsing, chang shui-kun, huang lin-jung, chen huo-ken, li chin-sheng, teng jung-fang, huang hui-ming, yu jung-chang, ting ken-fa and wu chun-ming, members of the "detachment", ko shang-kuei, chen teng-tzu, chien tzu-tien, fang ta-chi, hung ming-hsiu, su ta-shu, wang teng-ching, tseng chou, li liang-ping, lo tui-hai, tseng chien, tsai ma-chien, chen yu-hsiu, chen ping-lun, chen lien-teng, tsai ming-ta, huang hsien-tsung, chen chiu-chin, hung cheng-hsing, huang liang-ming and chang chung-hsiang, crew members of the vessels carrying the agents; captain yu mei-kuang, deputy commander escorting the "lohan special detachment", captain wang wei-hsiung, deputy leader of the "detachment", captain yin chih-hsiang, chief radio operator, lieutenant sun jen-hsin and hsueh hsin-nan, chief radio operators, and captain wang kuo-kao, lieutenants sung chia-ju and lin tsao-hsuan, and chiu han-min, members of the "detachment".

those captured in 1965: captain lin pi-hsien, radio operator of a vessel carrying agents of the "intelligence office of the ministry of national defence" of the chiang clique, tsai mao-sung, lin chao-chih, yu ching-piao, chen shun, hsu kuo-tung, chang shuang-chuan, tien cheng-wen, chang yung-wang, hung neng-shui, hsieh chi-fu, chang chun-teh, yang tien-fa, yeh tsan-huang, yeh tsung-shu, lin chao-cheng, hsieh hung-shu, changlin sunghsiung, liu huan-min, cheng yuan-fu, chiang fan-shih and lu chih-yung, crew members of agents-carrying vessels; lieutenants mo jen-li and chen chang-lin, members of the "amphibious shock battalion", and second lieutenant wang fei-lung, member of the "battalion".

all of them will be given citizen rights, and jobs will be arranged for them according to their specific conditions. those who wish to return to taiwan may do so, and they will be provided with adequate travelling expenses and conveniences.

new clothing, blankets and pocket money were issued to all of them on their release. the departments concerned will arrange for their visits and study.

at the meeting announcing their release, these agents and crew members, filled with emotion, repeatedly thanked chairman mao, the communist party and the people's government for educating them, retrieving them from ruin and giving them a new life. they said they were determined to make a clean break with their past crimes, study hard and continue to remould themselves so as to turn over a new leaf and do their share in building up the socialist motherland.

among those who received lenient treatment and were released are also two japanese, kinro hisagai and seijin tomimura, and two south koreans, mo o won and lee ga dal, who were captured in 1965 when they worked as crew members of agents-carrying vessels of the "intelligence office of the ministry of national defence" of the chiang clique.

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS

Technical Innovations on Peking's Industrial and Communications Front

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1975)

more than 17,600 technical innovations have been introduced on the peking industrial and communications front in the first six months of this year. of these, 1,100 are of major significance and 790 are new machines which have been successfully trial produced. those at advanced level include the automatic knife-changing digital-controlled horizontal boring and milling machine and the electronic analogue computor for differential equations of 200th order.

the innovations are a substantial support to industrial production. the peking timber mill was previously unable to meet the fibre board requirements of the construction work in the capital. the mill workers made many bold attempts to improve the equipment and finally succeeded in bettering it in just 20 days at an expenditure of only 45,000 yuan (rmb). this year the mill will be able to turn out 1,000 tons more of fibre board. to build a small fibre board mill of this capacity would cost some one million yuan and take at least a year to complete.

the consumption of catalytic agents in the tungfanghung (the east is red) oil refinery of the peking general petrochemical plant used to be very high. after the workers improved the equipment this year, the daily consumption was reduced by 84 per cent, saving ten million yuan a year for the state.

to speed up the tempo of technical innovations, coordinated-battles have been fought under the leadership of the peking industrial departments concerned to tackle a number of major items. the peking machine-building bureau organized the factories under it in a project to make one thousand specialized pieces of equipment by streamlining one hundred processes. they succeeded in manufacturing 826 highly efficient pieces of equipment for special use and in devising 64 functional production lines. in the course of mechanizing tunnelling equipment, the mentougou coal mine under the peking mining administration has produced an automatic rock-charging machine, belt conveyor and other labour saving equipment which also considerably speeds up the tunnelling.

the exchange of experience between workers and technicians was organized by various party organizations. the technical exchange stations of the municipality and its districts and bureaux sponsored 162 forums and short-term training courses through which 30,000 technicians have been trained for the grassroots units. new techniques in the use of electronics, laser beams, hydraulic pressure,

fluidics, infrared rays and a quick method of seeking the best solutions to technical problems were disseminated through exhibitions, the organization of advanced technique-spreading teams and other means. exchanges of this kind have helped factories and mines solve over 100 key technical problems this year.

BAREFOOT DOCTORS

East China County Trains Its Own Barefoot Doctors

(NCNA-English Nanking, Sept. 21, 1975)

every production brigade of the people's communes in jutung county, kiangsu province in east china, now has two or three barefoot doctors serving the peasants. of the 1,422 barefoot doctors in the county 620 are women.

in winter, the county's barefoot doctors go from house to house in the scattered villages to give the children anti-epidemic injections. the barefoot doctors says, "we are willing to serve the people heart and soul and nothing that is convenient to the masses is too much trouble for us."

the barefoot doctors are chosen from among young commune members of poor and lower-middle peasants' families and middle school graduates working in the countryside. those selected for training must have a sound political consciousness and education at primary or junior secondary school level. in training, party organizations guide them to study "serve the people", "in memory of norman bethune" and other writings by chairman mao. old poor peasants, invited to give them class education, explain that before liberation, the exploited and oppressed poor and lower-middle peasants lived in misery; the countryside lacked doctors and medicine and large numbers lost their lives when epidemics spread.

since liberation, under the care of chairman mao and the party central committee, medical conditions in the countryside have been steadily improving.

the young people, after being recommended by the poor and lower-middle peasants, are trained for three to six months by medical teams coming from the cities or commune public health centres. the stress in the training courses is on developing skills to prevent epidemics and protect the health of women and children, along with basic knowledge

on how to prevent and treat diseases common to and recurrent in the countryside, to prescribe traditional chinese medicine and administer acupuncture.

after training, the barefoot doctors go back to their own production brigades to take up their medical duties while working in the fields. local district hospitals and commune public health centres organize the regular periodic exchange of experience and sponsor special courses for further medical study. through practice, the barefoot doctors have constantly raised their techniques in treatment and prevention work.

county and district hospitals and commune public health centres encourage barefoot doctors to attend clinical diagnosis sessions and medical consultations and to engage in pathological research. on the other hand, the doctors of these hospitals or centres are also sent to production brigades to pass on their knowledge to barefoot doctors there and help them to raise their vocational level.

the county has set up a school offering a two-year course for barefoot doctors with practical experience. here barefoot doctors study medical theories and exchange clinical experience. at present the school has 49 students and a corps of teachers who are members of medical teams from cities on tour of the countryside and teachers from medical colleges. upon graduation, these students will return to work in their communes.

according to statistics and information provided by the county health bureau, the skill of the barefoot doctors has greatly improved with repeated study and practice. now there are 459 barefoot doctors who have reached the intermediate level.

the barefoot doctors in jutung county, like those in other areas of china, are paid work points like other commune members for their farm work and the production brigades subsidize them with work points for time spent in doing medical work. their income averages at a level with or only slightly higher than that of a commune member. they receive no other payment and look on serving the commune members as a joyful task.

since 1969, when the county had its first barefoot doctors, surveys of diseases common in the countryside have been carried out. figures show that the incidence of common and recurrent diseases has gone down after prevention measures were taken. most striking is the result of the five year survey of women's diseases which shows that large numbers of women were cured or their condition improved. last year the county checked up the cases of cervical carcinoma and prolapse of uterus. all the patients received good medical treatment and that most of the serious uterus prolapse cases recovered.

in this county, every baby after birth receives bcg vaccination in hospital and from the age of two months to the age of seven is given vaccinations and injections against children's diseases by the barefoot doctors. as a result there has been a big decline in the occurrence of several major children's diseases. for example comparing the 1974 figures with 1963, diphtheria went down 96.6 percent and whooping cough 53.7 percent.

the way jutung county trains barefoot doctors could well be taken as an example for all china. since 1965, when chairman mao issued the call "in medical and health work, put the stress on the rural areas", more than 1,300,000 barefoot doctors have been trained in china, immensely improving the medical and health services for the peasants who constitute more than 80 percent of the population.

FOOD GRAIN

North China Province Produces Surplus Food Grain

(NCNA-English Shihchiachuang, Sept. 21, 1975)

in the mass movement to learn from tachai, party organizations at all levels in hopei province have mobilized the masses to develop agriculture in an all-round way by conscientiously implementing the general principle for the development of the national economy, "take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor." this has brought about great changes to agricultural production.

tachai, a production brigade in shansi province, is the pace-setter in china's agriculture. in 1964; chairman mao issued the great call, "in agriculture, learn from tachai."

in 1974, the province produced surplus grain for the first time in history following five successive years of basic self-sufficiency. total grain output was 5,000,000 tons greater than in 1965, the year preceding the great proletarian cultural revolution, or over three times the figure in 1949, the year of liberation.

spurred on by the study of the theory of the dictatorship of the proletariat this year, the people in the province defeated another serious drought and various other natural adversities and hit an all-time high in summer grain output. autumn grain, cotton and other industrial crops are promising a good harvest.

historically, hopei suffered from a serious grain shortage because of frequent natural disasters and the resulting low yields. for a long time, it depended on the state for grain supply. during the great proletarian cultural revolution, party committees at provincial and lower levels decided to change farming conditions radically and push up production. prefectural and county party committees concentrated their main efforts on agriculture. every year a provincial conference is held to sum up experience in learning from tachai and in accelerating agricultural development, and nearly 100,000 cadres from leading organs have gone to grassroots units and joined the commune members in criticizing revisionism and capitalist tendencies, changing natural conditions and developing agricultural production in the spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle as shown by the tachai people.

more communes and production brigades of the tachai type as well as a number of advanced counties in emulating tachai's example have come to the fore in the province.

the fundamental measure taken in hopei to increase agricultural production is to rely on the masses for a complete change in farmland conditions in the revolutionary spirit of tachai.

in enthusiastic response to chairman mao's great call, "the haiho river must be brought under permanent control," the people in hopei have conducted an unflagging struggle to harness the river. every winter and spring, from 300,000 to 500,000 people turned out to build reservoirs, dig canals and erect embankments while several million people worked on the auxiliary projects. now a drainage system has taken shape along the river and better efforts are being made to fight drought both in mountainous areas and on the plains. peasants in hilly regions are planting trees, terracing the land, building ponds and dams, opening up water sources and paving roads. on the plains, special teams are organized to dig wells all the year round, while greater numbers of commune peasants improve the soil in winter and spring. large-scale farmland improvement has proved ever more effective.

proceeding from the need to achieve stable and high farm yields, the hopei provincial party committee guides itself by the important idea of bringing into full play the role of industry as the leading factor to increase the tempo of farm mechanization so as to consolidate and expand the socialist collective economy in the countryside and promote the all-round development of the national economy, including industry. during the cultural revolution, the people in hopei have pushed to a new stage their struggle to tame the haiho river and combat drought and water-logging. in 1969, the number of pump wells rose to 180,000 as against 51,000 in 1965. but the province could produce only 4,500 diesel engines for the wells in a year. to solve this problem, the provincial party committee

organized 268 big and small factories for a massive effort to produce diesel engines. over the past five years, the annual output of diesel engines has increased at least thirtyfold, and their number averages 1.5 for each of the more than 250,000 production teams in the province.

industrial enterprises also joined their efforts to make threshers, crushers, small tractors and equipment for small chemical fertilizer plants. the mass production of such machinery created in turn an urgent demand for the development of local iron and steel, coal, cement and other raw and processed material industries. last year, the province turned out 700,000 tons of pig iron, 7,000,000 tons of coal and 1,000,000 tons of cement. with much state aid, the local raw and processed material industries, the farm machinery plants run by the province, the prefectures and the counties, and the machine shops in counties, communes and production brigades have formed an industrial network distributed far and wide in the province to serve agriculture. from 1965 to 1974, the horsepower of farm machinery in the province increased 5.4 times, lorries in the countryside 2.5 times, big and medium-sized tractors 2.6 times, walking tractors 394 times and threshing machines 300 times.

aiding agriculture is also taken as an important task by the communications, trade, financial, cultural, educational, medical, scientific and technical departments. in recent years, the province has spent every year an average of more than 75 percent of its funds for optional use on agricultural development and farm machinery and chemical fertilizer production. support from industry and the other trades has greatly accelerated farm mechanization. the growth of agriculture has ushered in a corresponding growth in industry and other fields. the province's total industrial output value has increased more than three times since the start of the cultural revolution.

hopei has secured much better basic conditions for developing agricultural production. water control projects built along the haiho river has increased drainage capacity in the province fivefold. to combat the serious droughts in the last five years, more than 310,000 pump wells were sunk, surpassing the total in the previous 21 years. irrigated land in the province reached more than 3,333,000 hectares.

scientific experiments conducted by the masses throughout the province and the full-scale application of the eight-point charter for agriculture (water, fertilizer, soil improvement, good seed strains, close planting, prevention of insect pests and plant disease, technical innovation and good management) have contributed much to the development of agriculture.

before the great cultural revolution started, among the ten prefectures and 149 counties and cities, only seven counties and cities reached the per-hectare output target

set in the national programme for agricultural development. last year, half of the prefectures and more than 60 percent of the counties and cities hit the target set in the programme for north china. one prefecture fulfilled the per-unit yield target for areas south of the yellow river, and six counties and cities met the target for areas south of the yangtze river. the per-hectare grain output in four counties and cities even surpassed 7.5 tons. these vivid facts serve as a powerful criticism of the argument that "it is difficult to change conditions in low-yielding areas frequented by natural disasters", and point to hopei's great potential and bright future in developing agriculture.

THIRD NATIONAL GAMES

Chinese Schoolgirl Cracks World Record in Women's Small-Bore Standard Rifle Event

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1975)

chin tung-hsiang, an 18-year-old schoolgirl from liaoning province, cracked the world record in the women's small-bore standard rifle 50 metres 60 shots event at the national games here today.

she returned 578 points out of a possible 600 to better the listed world record of 577 points set by m. masic of yugoslavia and t. ratnikova of the soviet union in 1971.

the shooting contest today was held at the peking shooting range on the outskirts of the chinese capital. when the record-breaking performance was announced by the chief range officer, a prolonged ovation greeted the young shooter and messages of congratulation were flashed in by other sports teams participating in the national games.

a pupil of the no. 5 middle school in yingkou city, chin tung-hsiang took up the event in late 1973. she trained hard and set strict demands on herself, braving severe cold in winter and sweltering heat in summer.

"i'll work harder and shed more sweat in order to improve my skill and win honour for the motherland," she wrote in her diary.

at first she could only get 180 points out of the 20 shots in the kneeling position. thanks to rigorous training, she has raised her best tally to 194 points.

she showed excellent form in today's contest, firing away at the target in great composure and with a very good sense of judgement.

Chinese Swimmers Show Excellent Form at National Games

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1975)

a total of 17 national records were improved in the third national games' 29 swimming events which ended here yesterday after a week-long run.

the fine sportsmanship and excellent results shown by the 671 swimmers from 26 provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions and the people's liberation army were a measure of the new advances in this sport in china.

one of the highlights was the splendid form shown by the large number of promising youngsters under 17 who made up 64 percent of the total entry with the youngest just 11 years old. inspired by the noble goal of improving the standards of swimming rapidly, these teenagers who came to the fore during the great proletarian cultural revolution set themselves rigorous targets in training and showed daring and courage in competition.

ten of the junior swimmers broke national records in the current games and hu hua from yunnan alone revamped the listed national records in the women's 400 metres and 200 metres individual medley and 100 metres butterfly races. chao ching, a girl from heilungkiang, made a clean sweep of all the three freestyle sprints and the 800 metres race.

reviewing the results of the swimming programme, mu hsiang-ying, chairman of the competition committee, said with elation: "the new records established and the new heights attained by our junior swimmers augur well for the sport of swimming in china which can count on a powerful reserve force."

the results of the swimming events showed that this sport had spread far and wide in this country. at the second national games a decade ago, most of the races were won by swimmers from such coastal areas as kwangtung and shanghai. now swimmers from the hinterland and border areas including members of minority nationalities

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were coming forward with excellent times and record-breaking performances. girls from the southwest china province of yunnan topped the list of women's team standing.

all competitors adhered to the principle of "friendship first, competition second" in the contests. many veterans who had returned fine results in competitions in china and abroad eagerly passed on their skills to new-comers. swimmers from different places often got together to share their experience and learn from one another to the benefit of all.

swimming is one of the sports favoured by the chinese people. the vigorous development of swimming with mass participation in china has laid a foundation for improving the level of this sport. the chinese communist party and the state attach great importance to swimming. a number of outdoor and indoor swimming pools are built every year. there are indoor swimming pools in many medium chinese cities from south to north, including tsitsihar, known as "the city on ice" in northeast china, improving the conditions for swimmers to take part in regular training all the year round.

many junior spare-time sports schools have been put up here and there in china. tungkuan county in south china's kwangtung province has established eight such schools and more than 100 spare-time centres for training swimmers. in the past dozen years, over 180 men and women swimmers from the county were selected to participate in the provincial and national swimming teams.

SPORTS

Northeast China Lumbermen Enjoy Sports

(NCNA-English Changchun, Sept. 21, 1975)

regular participation in sports has greatly benefited the health of lumbermen in the changpai mountains, northeast china. living in widely scattered settlements, these workers enliven their off hours with varied programmes of sports suited to the specific conditions in the forest areas.

in the linchiang bureau of forestry in kirin province, over 70 percent of the 8,000 lumbermen working over an area of more than 200,000 hectares have consistently participated in physical exercises, ball games, running, climbing,

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swimming, skating and skiing. some 280 sports teams in athletics, basketball, volleyball, table tennis, badminton and other events have been formed, drawing 30 percent of the bureau's entire staff. sports activities continue almost the year round in these dense forests, involving both old and young, the strong and the weak.

improved physique has resulted in a higher rate of attendance of the workers in labour stints and greater work efficiency. the bureau has overfulfilled its annual timber production plans several years running.

in view of the extensive distribution of settlements, the bureau party committee places the emphasis in sports promotion on the grassroots level. active efforts have been made to publicize chairman mao's instruction "promote physical culture and sports and build up the people's health", the bulk of government appropriations for sports has been allocated to grassroots units, and sports contests and exchange of experience are often held at the grassroots level. short-term courses have been sponsored by the party committee to train sports enthusiasts from grassroots units as coaches and referees so that they can better promote mass participation in sports in their own units.

the workers' awareness of the significance of sports and the availability of expert guidance have boosted sports activities in all grassroots units including those small ones in secluded mountain retreats. the 250 lumbermen on the hsihsiaoshan forest farm, the smallest under the bureau, have made a point of running in the morning and playing basketball or badminton on the flood-lit court or table tennis in the gymnasium in the evening, bringing liveliness to this out-of-the-way mountain valley.

apart from standard sports events, the lumbermen have introduced a variety of body-building exercises suited to their own needs, including tug-of-war, climbing trees, racing on logs, mountaineering and orienteering. the foresters often practise distance running and walking on their inspection rounds, and the log pilers have devised a weightlifting exercise using cart axles for barbells. these simple exercises characteristic of the forest areas have proved highly popular with the workers.

the growth of mass participation in sports has steadily raised the standards of the sports enthusiasts in the bureau, and a number of outstanding sportsmen have emerged from among them. the bureau's table tennis players won the men's team and singles titles and third place in the women's team and singles events at a recent tournament in hunchiang city where the bureau headquarters is located.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Minister Chung Fu-hsiang Meets and Fetes Albanian Posts and Telecommunications Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1975)

chung fu-hsiang, minister of posts and telecommunications, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with an albanian posts and telecommunications delegation led by perikli pani, director-general of the administration of posts and telecommunications.

after the meeting, minister chung fu-hsiang hosted a banquet in honour of the albanian comrades.

among those present on both occasions were shen kuang, chu chun-ho, li yu-kuei and liu cheng-ching, chinese vice-ministers of posts and telecommunications; and albanian ambassador to china behar shtylla.

the albanian posts and telecommunications delegation arrived in peking this morning for a visit to china.

CHINA AND BELGIUM

"Women of China Today" Photo Exhibition Opens in Brussels

(NCNA-English Brussels, Sept. 20, 1975)

a "women of china today" photo exhibition opened here yesterday. it is organized by the brussels branch of the belgium-china association on the occasion of the 26th anniversary of the founding of the people's republic of china.

rene dekkers, chairman of the belgium-china association, attended a preview of the exhibition on the eve of the opening. in his speech dekkers warmly praised the great successes made by new china in the field of women's emancipation.

more than 200 photos are displayed at the exhibition. they reflect the important role played by the emancipated chinese women in socialist revolution and construction as well as the important measures taken by the chinese government for the protection of women and children.

CHINA AND BRITAIN

Chairman Mao Tsetung Meets Former British Prime Minister Edward Heath

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1975)

chairman mao tsetung this morning met and had a friendly talk with edward heath, former british prime minister.

present at the meeting was british ambassador to china e. youde.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, vice-minister of foreign affairs wang hai-jung and deputy departmental director of the foreign ministry tang wen-sheng were present.

Former British Prime Minister Edward Heath Leaves Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1975)

edward heath, former british prime minister, and his party wound up their friendly visit to china and left here for japan by air this morning.

they were seen off at the airport by chinese vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and director chu chuan-hsien and deputy directors liang shang-yuan and chang yi-chun of the foreign ministry.

present were british ambassador to china e. youde and officials of the british embassy here.

CHINA AND FRANCE

Vice Premier Ku Mu Meets French Scientists Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1975)

ku mu, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a friendly conversation here this afternoon with all members of the french scientists delegation led by bernard paul gregory, director general of the national centre of scientific research.

french ambassador to china claude arnaud was present at the meeting.

also present were wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the academy of sciences of china, chou pei-yuan, vice-chairman of the scientific and technical association of the people's republic of china, wu heng, leading member of the chinese academy of sciences, and leading members of organizations concerned and scientists pei shih-chang, liu chung-yang, shih ju-wei and chu yung-hsing.

NPC Vice Chairman Tan Chen-lin Meets French Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1975)

tan chen-lin, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with charles bettelheim, well-known french economist and executive chairman of the france-china friendship society, and his wife and daughter.

yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, was present on the occasion.

CHINA AND JAPAN

China-Japan Friendship Association Delegation Welcomed in Japan

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 21, 1975)

some 400 japanese people from various circles gave a cocktail party here yesterday evening in honour of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association headed by chu tu-nan.

zentaro kosaka, representative of the welcoming committee for the visit of the chinese delegation and the liberal democratic party member of the house of representatives expressed warm welcome to the delegation which has come to take part in the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the founding of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox).

kosaka said: "since the japan-china joint statement of historic significance was issued and diplomatic relations between the two countries were normalized three years ago, the two countries have signed aviation, trade, marine transport, fishery agreements in line with the principles of the joint statement. a japan-china peace and friendship treaty should be concluded on this basis as early as possible so as to lay the foundation for lasting peace between the two countries. this is a common desire of the japanese and chinese peoples which no force can repress." he pledged to make unremitting efforts so that japan and china be friendly to each other from generation to generation.

chu tu-nan spoke highly of the positive contributions made by the japanese friends to the promotion of china-japan friendship and the normalization of diplomatic relations between the two countries. he said: "in recent period, the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and friends of various circles in this country have carried out many significant activities and made persistent efforts for the early conclusion of a china-japan peace and friendship treaty. these efforts will surely bear fruits one day or another."

he said: "the chinese and japanese peoples have in the past supported and encouraged each other in their protracted common struggle. it is certain that they will continue to be united and advance shoulder to shoulder in their common struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and for developing the progressive cause of mankind." chu tu-nan expressed firm support for the japanese people's struggle for recovery of the four northern islands and all their other just struggles.

hisao kuroda, chairman of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) proposed

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a toast to the steady growth of friendship between japan and china.

the party was also attended by yoshitake sasaki, state minister, tomomi narita, chairman of the japan socialist party, yoshikatsu takeiri, chairman of the komei party, ryokichi minobe, governor of tokyo, ichio asukata, mayor of yokohama, saburo hirano, governor of gifu prefecture, and kinkazu saionji, kenzo nakajima, yoshihiro inayama, kazutsura kawase, kaheita okazaki, takeo kimura, seiji kaya and tokumatsu sakamoto.

chinese ambassador to japan chen chu and chairman of the tokyo association of chinese residents kan wen-fang were also present.

Peking Arts Troupe Gives Performances in Kyoto and Osaka

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 22, 1975)

the peking arts troupe of china which is on a visit to japan gave performances to the warm reception of audiences totalling about 10,000 in kyoto and osaka from september 18 to 21.

among the spectators were motoki funabashi, mayor of kyoto; ryoichi kuroda, governor of osaka prefecture; yasushi oshima, mayor of osaka city; mataichi otozai, speaker of the osaka municipal assembly; public figures in kyoto and osaka, as well as leaders of the osaka headquarters of the general association of korean residents in japan and patriotic chinese residents organizations.

after attending the performances, japanese friends made statements or wrote articles in praise of the troupe.

zenryu tsukamoto, chairman of the kyoto headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) and noted japanese scholar, said: "the peking arts troupe has brought us friendship of the 800 million chinese people and brand new socialist arts."

famous japanese playwright yoshitaka yoda said, "the performance of the peking arts troupe reflected the fruitful results obtained on the front of literature and arts after the great proletarian cultural revolution."

kuichiro nakamura, professor of the osaka university of economy, said that the programme of the peking arts troupe "brilliantly manifested the valiant spirit and high morale of the 800 million chinese people who are building socialism under the leadership of chairman mao tsetung and the communist party of china."

the performances of the peking arts troupe also aroused great interest among the artists and cultural workers in the two cities. kaoshi kakitani, a literary commentator, wrote in a japanese paper: "i was deeply moved by the chinese artists who had made tremendous efforts to give their traditional arts a fresh and vivid look in the present era."

many japanese friends and spectators have expressed their strong desire for the early conclusion of a japan-china treaty of peace and friendship. an old man in his 70s said, "seeing the performance of the peking arts troupe, i personally felt the friendship of the chinese people. the hearts of the japanese and chinese peoples are linked together. japan-china friendship should be passed on from generation to generation. this is our common desire."

during their stay in kyoto and osaka, the peking arts troupe visited japanese families, primary schools, shops and scenic spots. they were warmly welcomed everywhere.

Tokyo Meeting in Celebration of 25th Anniversary of Japan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox)

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Sept. 22, 1975)

the central headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) held a meeting here yesterday in celebration of the 25th anniversary of the forming of the association.

1,500 representatives from various places of the country attended the meeting. all members of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association with chu tu-nan as leader and sun ping-hua and wang ching-ju as deputy leaders were also present.

a streamer inscribed with "immediately conclude the japan-china peace and friendship treaty" hung over the rostrum.

hisao kuroda, chairman of the association, delivered a speech at the meeting. since the normalization of

diplomatic relations between japan and china, he said, "friendly contacts between the two peoples have developed vigorously in a short span of time. this has made many people in japan realize more clearly that the development of friendly relations between japan and china is a general historical trend which no one can hold back."

he said: "what the movement for japan-china friendship requires our association to do is to expand unity." "we must join hands with broader sections of people to strive for still greater development of this movement."

chu tu-nan, leader of the chinese delegation, in his speech extended warm congratulations to the friendship association on its efforts for and contributions to the promotion of china-japan friendship in the past 25 years.

he said: "we heartily wish that your association will further close its ranks, expand and bring into play all positive factors, unite with those people of various strata who stand for china-japan friendship and support the china-japan joint statement, and continue to win new and still greater victories in advancing the cause of china-japan friendship and expanding its ranks."

after stressing the importance of opposing hegemony, the leader of the chinese delegation pointed out: "the joint statement signed three years ago by the chinese and japanese governments explicitly points out that our two countries should not seek hegemony and are opposed to efforts by any others to establish such hegemony. this is in full conformity with the common desire of our two peoples."

aiichiro fujiyama, kenzo nakajima and others also spoke at the meeting.

a declaration adopted at the meeting stressed that the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) "is determined to make joint efforts with all forces for (japan-china) friendship to fulfil the current urgent task--the early conclusion of the japan-china peace and friendship treaty which includes an anti-hegemony clause".

also present at the meeting were chinese ambassador to japan chen chu, leading members of the visiting peking arts troupe and the tokyo association of chinese residents.

yesterday afternoon, the matsuyama ballet troupe and other troupes performed for those who attended the meeting.

a cocktail party, held by the association's central headquarters in the evening, was attended by some 1,000 people. among the guests were all members of the delegation of the china-japan friendship association and chinese ambassador chen chu. the delegations of the branch associations from various localities of japan chatted cordially with the chinese guests. the party proceeded in a warm atmosphere of friendship and solidarity between the people of china and japan.

China-Japan Protocol on Safety in Fishing Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1975)

a protocol on safety in fishing operation was signed in peking today by the fishery association of china and the japan-china fishery association of japan.

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, was present at the signing ceremony and met the delegation of the japan-china fishery association.

pao kuang-tsung, leader of the delegation of the fishery association of china, and kitaro tokushima, leader of the japan-china fishery association, signed the protocol.

taking part in the signing ceremony were hsiao peng, acting president of the fishery association of china, wang hsiao-yun, deputy director of the asian affairs department of the foreign ministry, and kensuke yanagiya and tomiji sasaki, minister and counsellor of the japanese embassy here.

the japanese delegation gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

CHINA AND KOREA

Korean Pyongyang Acrobatic Troupe Arrives in Shenyang from Shanghai

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Sept. 20, 1975)

the korean pyongyang acrobatic troupe arrived here by air from shanghai this afternoon for a friendly performance tour. it was given a warm welcome by local people.

the troupe was honoured at a banquet this evening given by the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee and the liaoning provincial branch of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

huang ou-tung, secretary of the provincial committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the provincial revolutionary committee, said in his toast: the current performance tour of liaoning province by the korean pyongyang acrobatic troupe provides us with a good opportunity to learn from our fraternal korean people. under the guidance of president kim il sung's revolutionary idea on literature and art, the korean acrobats have created and developed the revolutionary national acrobatic art of korea.

we are convinced, huang ou-tung said, the pyongyang acrobatic troupe's performance tour would make positive contributions to the enhancement of the militant friendship and cultural exchanges between the two peoples and their literary and art workers.

chang chun sop, leader of the acrobatic troupe and vice-minister of culture and art, conveyed in his toast the warm, militant greetings of the korean people and cultural and art workers for the fraternal chinese people and the cultural and art workers of shenyang.

he said: "the shenyang acrobatic troupe visited korea and its successful performance of acrobatics with national flavour left a deep impression on us. we are glad to visit shenyang, acquaint ourselves with the achievements of the shenyang people and cultural and art workers in their socialist revolution and construction as well as in creating revolutionary works of art."

he expressed the conviction that the pyongyang acrobatic troupe's visit to china would contribute to the enhancement of the friendship and unity of the people and cultural and art workers of the two countries.

present at the airport to welcome the troupe and at the banquet were wei ping-kuei, secretary of the liaoning provincial committee of the chinese communist party and vice-chairman of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee, and leading members of the liaoning provincial

revolutionary committee, the shenyang units of the chinese people"s liberation army, the p.l.a. liaoning provincial command and the shenyang city revolutionary committee.

it was upon the troupe's departure from shanghai, given a warm send-off at the airport by hsu ching-hsion, secretary of the shanghai municipal committee of the communist party of china and vice-chairman of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and local people and artists.

while in shanghai, the troupe gave four performances to a total audience of more than 60,000. the korean acrobats visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party, the shanghai industrial exhibition and the shanghai diesel engine plant, and attended a performance of the modern revolutionary peking opera "pan shih wan".

Comrades Chang Chun-chiao and Keng Piao Leave for Korea at Head of Chinese CP Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1975)

a delegation of the communist party of china with chang chun-chiao, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, as its leader and keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, as its deputy leader, left here by special plane this morning for a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea at the invitation of the central committee of the korean workers' party.

the members of the delegation are yang chun-fu, member of the c.p.c. central committee and secretary of the liaoning provincial committee of the c.p.c.; li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to the democratic people's republic of korea, who is now in korea; and mao pao-chung and tien shu-chien, deputy section chiefs of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the c.p.c. central committee; yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chen hsi-lien, chi teng-kuei, wang tung-hsing and wu teh, members of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; chang hsiang-shan and shen chien, deputy heads of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; yang cheng-wu,

deputy chief of general staff of the chinese people's liberation army; and liang pi-yeh, deputy director of the general political department of the p.l.a.

present was hyun jun keuk, ambassador to china of the democratic people's republic of korea.

Chinese Communist Party Delegation Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 21, 1975)

a delegation of the communist party of china with chang chun-chiao, member of the standing committee of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee, as its leader and keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee, as its deputy leader, arrived here by special plane this morning on a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea at the invitation of the central committee of the workers' party of korea.

the members of the delegation are yang chun-fu, member of the c.p.c. central committee and secretary of the liaoning provincial committee of the c.p.c.; li yun-chuan, chinese ambassador to the democratic people's republic of korea, who is already in korea; and mao pao-chung and tien shu-chien, deputy section chiefs of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee.

the chinese delegation was welcomed at the airport by kim dong gyu and o jin u, members of the political committee of the central committee of the workers' party of korea and secretaries of the central committee of the w.p.k.; so chol, member of the political committee of the party central committee; yang hyong sop, member of the political committee of the party central committee and secretary of the central committee of the party; li yong mu, member of the political committee of the party central committee; kim yong nam, alternate member of the political committee of the party central committee, secretary of the party central committee and director of the international department; kim guk tae, member of the party central committee and director of a department of the party central committee; kang hyon su, member of the party central committee and chief secretary of the pyongyang municipal committee of the party; chong dong ik, member of the party central committee and chief secretary of the south pyongan provincial committee of the party; kim gyong ryon, member of the party central committee and chairman of the central committee of the korea-china

friendship association; kim gwan sop, member of the party central committee and chairman of the committee for foreign cultural relations; kim yong sun, deputy director of a department of the party central committee; li jong mok, vice-minister for foreign affairs; wang gyong hak, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal administrative committee; and others.

the september weather is pleasant in pyongyang. a warm atmosphere of militant unity between the two parties and peoples of korea and china prevailed at the sunan airport today. two huge portraits of chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, stood in the centre of the airport which flew the national flags of korea and china and bright-coloured bunting. big streamers read in korean and chinese: "warm welcome to the delegation of the communist party of china", "long live comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people", "long live comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people" and "long live the everlasting militant friendship and unity between the korean and chinese peoples".

the two parties of china and korea are fraternal marxist-leninist parties and their peoples are close comrades-in-arms. they have forged revolutionary friendship and militant unity in the course of the protracted and common struggle. filled with profound feelings for the chinese people, the working masses of pyongyang jubilantly came to the airport to wait for the arrival of the chinese delegation.

when the chinese comrades alighted from the plane, kim dong gyu, o jin u, so chol, yang hyong sop, li yong mu, kim yong nam and other korean comrades stepped forward and warmly shook hands and embraced with the delegation leader chang chun-chiao and deputy leader keng piao and others and expressed warm welcome to the chinese comrades.

korean children wearing red scarfs presented fragrant flowers to the chinese comrades. as comrades of the chinese communist party delegation accompanied by the korean leaders met the welcomers, the airport became a scene of jubilation with resounding cheers and strains of music. waving bouquets and national flages of korea and china, the welcomers gave full expression to the korean people's cordial, revolutionary friendship for the chinese people, warmly welcoming the arrival of the friendly envoys of the chinese people.

present also at the airport to welcome the chinese delegation were chinese ambassador li yun-chuan and all the diplomatic officials of the chinese embassy, and miao chieh, senior staff of the chinese people's volunteers delegation of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission.

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Chinese Railway Delegation Back in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1975)

the chinese railway delegation led by minister of railways wan li returned to peking by train today after a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

it was greeted at the railway station by chinese vice-ministers of railways liu chien-chang and su chieh and korean ambassador to china hyun jun keuk.

WPK Central Committee Gives Welcome Banquet for Chinese Communist Party Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 21, 1975)

the central committee of the workers' party of korea gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the delegation of the communist party of china with chang chun-chiao as leader and keng piao as deputy leader.

present at the banquet were w.p.k. leaders kim dong gyu, o jin u, yang hyong sop, so chol, li yong mu and others.

all members of the chinese delegation attended the banquet.

yang hyong sop, member of the political committee and secretary of the w.p.k. central committee, and chang chun-chiao, leader of the chinese delegation, spoke at the banquet.

the banquet was permeated with an atmosphere of sincere fraternal affection and warm friendship.

Chinese Communist Party Delegation Visits Mangyongdae

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 21, 1975)

the delegation of the communist party of china with comrade chang chun-chiao as leader and comrade keng piao as deputy leader this afternoon visited mangyongdae, native home of president kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people.

the delegation was accompanied by comrades yang hyong sop and kim yong nam as well as comrade kang hyon su,

chief secretary of the pyongyang municipal committee of the workers' party of korea.

mangyongdae is the place where president kim il sung was born and lived in his childhood. the chinese comrades heard a detailed description of the historical scenes of that time given by the korean comrades-in-arms and saw the exhibits.

after the visit, the korean and chinese comrades-in-arms took a photo in front of mangyongdae.

on the same afternoon, the chinese communist party delegation visited the red flag mangyongdae revolution school accompanied by comrades yang hyong sop and kim yong nam.

warmly greeting the chinese delegation at the gate of the school were comrade li yong mu, lieutenant general li o song, director, and colonel chang song ho, political deputy director, as well as all teachers and students of the school.

the chinese comrades heard introductory remarks on the school made by one of its leading members and visited the teaching installations. delegation leader chang chun-chiao praised the teachers and students of the school for their achievements in teaching and presented to the school, in the name of the delegation of the communist party of china, a colour photo of chairman mao tsetung and president kim il sung shaking hands cordially. end

Chang Chun-chiao Speaks at Pyongyang Banquet

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 21, 1975)

chang chun-chiao, head of the delegation of the communist party of china, delivered a speech at a banquet given here this evening by the central committee of the workers' party of korea in honour of the c.p.c. delegation.

comrade chang chun-chiao said: "first of all, on behalf of comrade mao tsetung, chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china, and on behalf of the communist party of china and the chinese people, i extend the warmest greetings and highest respects to comrade kim il sung, general secretary of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, to the workers' party of korea and the korean people."

he said, "the workers' party of korea created and led personally by the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung is the vanguard of the korean proletariat.

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it was born in combat and has been advancing in battle. the 30 years of the glorious workers' party of korea are years of applying the universal truth of marxism-leninism to the concrete practice of the korean revolution; they are years of leading the heroic korean people in revolutionary struggle and in marching forward along the road of socialism, years of overcoming various difficulties and seizing one victory after another.

"under the wise leadership of their respected and beloved leader comrade kim il sung, the workers' party of korea and the industrious and valiant korean people have adhered to the marxist-leninist line, upheld the dictatorship of the proletariat, won great victories in socialist revolution and socialist construction, and built their fatherland into a prosperous and thriving socialist country. at present, in active response to the fighting call of the tenth plenary session of the fifth central committee of the workers' party of korea, the korean people are carrying on the three great movements of ideological, technological and cultural revolution, bringing about a new upsurge in socialist construction with chollima speed, and striving hard to fulfil ahead of schedule the magnificent goal of the six-year national economic plan to greet the 30th anniversary of the founding of the workers' party of korea.

"the workers' party of korea and the korean people uphold proletarian internationalism, oppose imperialism and modern revisionism, resolutely support the revolutionary struggles of all oppressed people and oppressed nations and, supporting one another, unite in struggle with the people of various countries, particularly those of the third world. the democratic people's republic of korea has established diplomatic relations with more and more countries and has recently joined the movement of non-aligned countries. with her international prestige rising daily, she is playing an ever greater role in international affairs.

"the communist party of china and the chinese people regard as their own and heartily rejoice at the brilliant achievements of the workers' party of korea and the fraternal korean people".

chang chun-chiao said, "the three principles of independent and peaceful reunification and the five-point programme to prevent national split and reunify the country put forward by comrade kim il sung have pointed out the correct path for the reunification of korea. the reunification of korea should be realized on the basis of the principles and guiding lines put forward by comrade kim il sung."

he said, "the chinese people strongly condemn the u.s. government and the pak jung hi clique for pursuing a 'two koreas' policy and firmly oppose all attempts to freeze

and perpetuate the division of korea. the communist party of china and the chinese people have always supported the just struggle of the workers' party of korea and the korean people for reunification of the fatherland and resolutely support the korean people's demand for the complete withdrawal of the u.s. troops from south korea and the settlement of their own problem by themselves. we firmly believe that under the leadership of the workers' party of korea headed by comrade kim il sung, the korean people will surely be able to overcome all outside interference and achieve reunification of the fatherland."

chang chun-chiao said, "the parties of china and korea are fraternal marxist-leninist parties and the peoples of the two countries are close comrades-in-arms sharing weal and woe. the common revolutionary struggle and the great revolutionary ideal have closely linked our two parties and our two peoples together. the great friendship and revolutionary unity between the parties and peoples of china and korea are founded on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism; they are created and fostered personally by comrade mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, and comrade kim il sung, the great leader of the korean people, and are indestructible. the recent official visit of the korean government and party delegation personally led by comrade kim il sung to our country was a tremendous encouragement to the chinese people. we will never forget the enormous assistance and precious support of the workers' party of korea and the korean people to our revolutionary cause over a long period of time. the communist party of china and the chinese people will forever stand with the workers' party of korea and the korean people, and fight for our common revolutionary cause through to the end."

Chinese Communist Party Delegation Lays Wreaths in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 22, 1975)

the delegation of the communist party of china with chang chun-chiao as leader and keng piao as deputy leader this afternoon laid wreaths at the monument to the fallen heroes of the korean people's army, the korean-chinese friendship tower and the moranbong liberation monument.

on the ribbons attached to the wreaths were inscribed respectively "eternal glory to the martyrs of the korean people's army", "eternal glory to the martyrs of the chinese people's volunteers" and "eternal glory to the martyrs of the soviet red army who laid down their lives in the anti-fascist war".

the chinese delegation was accompanied by korean party and government leaders yang hyong sop, li yong mu and kim yong nam as well as leading members of departments concerned kim gyong ryon, kim yong sun, an jai yun and wang gyong hak.

in laying the wreath at the korean-chinese friendship tower, the chinese delegation was also accompanied by miao chieh, chief of staff of the delegation of the chinese people's volunteers of the korean-chinese side to the korean military armistice commission, and tieh lei, military attache of the chinese embassy in korea.

Yang Hyong Sop Speaks at Banquet Welcoming Chinese Party Delegation

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 21, 1975)

yang hyong sop, member of the political committee, and secretary, of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, made a speech at the banquet given here this evening by the central committee of the workers' party of korea in honour of the delegation of the communist party of china.

yang hyong sop said: "entrusted by the central committee of the workers' party of korea, i, on behalf of all members of our party and the working people, extend the warmest welcome to the friendly envoys of the fraternal communist party of china and the chinese people."

he said: "the communists and peoples of our two countries have long been sharing weal and woe, and have cemented a flesh-and-blood relationship. closely united, they have waged a heroic struggle for national liberation and independence, and for socialist revolution and construction. through the struggle against imperialism and for people's freedom and liberation, our two parties have come to understand that we are inseparably linked together in our destiny, as closely related with each other as the lips and the teeth. ours are truly parties of class brothers supporting and cooperating with each other.

"the militant friendship and revolutionary unity between the parties and peoples of korea and china, fostered and nurtured by the korean people's great leader comrade kim il sung and the chinese people's great leader comrade mao tsetung can withstand all storms and difficulties, an indestructible friendship and unity that will remain radiant for thousands of years.

"the friendship between our two parties and two peoples is an unbreakable friendship between class brothers, a voluntary, solid friendship between revolutionary comrades-in-arms based on complete equality and independence, an eternal friendship of genuinely revolutionary people resolved to thoroughly destroy imperialism and carry the revolution through to the end.

"thanks to this great friendship, the communists and peoples of our two countries, sharing weal and woe and going through thick and thin, have defeated the japanese aggressor and the arch-criminal of world reaction -- the u.s. imperialist aggressor. in the common cause of anti-imperialism, they have jointly performed immortal deeds that will go down eternally in history.

"cemented in the flames of arduous revolutionary struggle against the common enemy and having withstood stern trials in history, the friendship between korea and china has demonstrated an ever-lasting vitality. it has now become all the more invincible in the course of the common struggle against imperialism and colonialism and for the victory of the socialist cause in the international arena."

yang hyong sop said, "bringing into full play the revolutionary spirit of independence and self-reliance, the talented and industrious chinese people, under the wise leadership of their great leader comrade mao tsetung and the communist party of china, have in a short period of time brought a completely new look to the once backward old china, and built their country into a flourishing socialist state.

"through the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, china has in the last few years consolidated the dictatorship of the proletariat, strengthened the unity of the people throughout the country, enhanced its economic and defence power and greatly changed the political and ideological outlook of the people.

"as a result of the implementation of the correct foreign policy of the communist party of china, the imperialists' policy of blockading china has completely gone bankrupt. the people's republic of china is playing an ever greater role in the development of the international situation."

he said: "all these great transformations in china are the result of the wise leadership of comrade mao tsetung, the founder and leader of the communist party of china and the great leader of the chinese people, and of the communist party of china.

"it is precisely by adhering to the party's basic line for the entire historical period of socialism formulated

by their great leader comrade mao tsetung and by continuing the revolution under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat that the chinese people have made such brilliant achievements.

"the korean people rejoice as their own at the great victories of the fraternal chinese people, warmly congratulate them and heartily wish them new successes in their efforts to build china into a modernized and powerful socialist country before the end of this century."

he said: "under the wise leadership of our great leader comrade kim il sung, our people, holding aloft the revolutionary banner of juche idea, have built a backward colonial and agricultural country into an industrialized socialist country with independence, self-sustenance and self-defence."

he said: "the supreme national task confronting the korean people is to compel the u.s. troops occupying south korea to withdraw, and achieve independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

"the entire korean people in both the south and the north will carry out a vigorous struggle to implement the three principles and five-point programme for the reunification of the fatherland put forward by the great leader kim il sung, smash the 'two koreas' plot hatched by splittists at home and abroad, and definitely reunify the divided fatherland."

yang hyong sop said in conclusion: "the korean and chinese peoples will, as always, remain closely united under the banner of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism, and always fight shoulder to shoulder to defeat imperialism and win final victory for the cause of socialism."

Chinese Communist Party Delegation Visits Educational Institutions in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Sept. 22, 1975)

the delegation of the communist party of china with chang chun-chiao as leader and keng piao as deputy leader, accompanied by korean party and government leaders yang hyong sop and kim yong nam, this morning visited the national economy university of the workers' party of korea.

the chinese guests were warmly received by the presidents, teachers and students of the university.

in the afternoon, the chinese delegation, accompanied by yang hyong sop, kim yong nam, kim yong sun, deputy director of a department of the korean workers' party central committee, and kim hong won, vice-chairman of the league of socialist working youth of korea, paid a visit to the pyongyang pupils's palace where korean children sang revolutionary songs of both countries for the guests. a group of korean girls presented to comrade chang chun-chiao an embroidery with tien an men and chollima linked together by a rainbow symbolizing the militant friendship and solidarity between the two parties and two peoples.

the chinese guests then enjoyed songs and dances performed by the literature and art groups of the palace.

CHINA AND PANAMA

Vice Premier Li Hsien-nien Meets Panamanian National Bank Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1975)

li hsien-nien, vice-premier of the state council, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here today with all members of the delegation of the national bank of panama led by general manager ricardo de la espriella jr.

present on the occasion were chiao pei-hsin, acting chairman of the board of directors and general manager of the bank of china, and leading members of departments concerned, including tsui ping and chen teh-ho.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Minister Chien Cheng-ying Fetes Romanian Party Workers' Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1975)

chien cheng-ying, member of the central committee of the communist party of china and minister of water conservancy and power, gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the romanian party workers' delegation led by iosif banc, alternate member of the executive political committee of the central committee of the romanian communist party, member of the secretariat of the r.c.p. central committee and chairman of the central council of the workers' control of economic and social activity.

among the guests were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and officials of the romanian embassy here.

present were chang hsiang-shan, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; tu hsing-yuan, vice-minister of water conservancy and power; and liu shao-wen, secretary of the c.p.c. peking municipal committee.

minister chien cheng-ying and delegation leader iosif banc proposed toasts at the banquet permeated with a cordial and friendly atmosphere. they wished for the constant consolidation and development of the militant friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and romania.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Chinese President Receives Chinese Charge d'Affaires A.I.

(NCNA-English Khartoum, Sept. 20, 1975)

sudanese president gaafar mohamed nimeri received wang wei-ping, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in the sudan, here today. they had a friendly talk.

CHINA AND SWEDEN

Swedish Scientific Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1975)

a 10-member swedish scientific delegation arrived here by air today. the delegation is led by erik filip lundberg, president of the royal swedish academy of science, and arne s. lundberg, president of the royal swedish academy of engineering sciences.

after their arrival in peking, the swedish guests attended a banquet hosted by wu yu-hsun, vice-president of the chinese academy of sciences.

attending the banquet were chinese scientists and swedish ambassador to china kaj bjork.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Yao Wen-yuan Meets Syrian Journalists Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1975)

chinese leader yao wen-yuan met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this afternoon with ahmad iskandar ahmad, syrian minister of information, and his wife, and all members of the journalists delegation of the syrian arab republic led by minister ahmad iskandar ahmad.

present on the occasion were jabr al-atrash, ambassador of the syrian arab republic to china, and his wife.

present also were teng kang, acting director of the central broadcasting administration, miao hai-ling, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, and leading members of departments concerned chou chueh, wang chen, hsiao hang and yang cheng-chuan.

Syrian Ambassador to China and Wife Give Banquet for Visiting Syrian Journalists Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1975)

jabr al-atrash, ambassador of the syrian arab republic to china, and his wife gave a banquet here this evening for ahmad iskandar ahmad, syrian minister of information, his wife and the syrian journalists delegation he is leading on the occasion of their visit to china.

present were teng kang, acting director of the central broadcasting administration; miao hai-ling, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency; chou chueh, acting director of the west asian and north african affairs department, and wang chen, deputy director of the information department, of the foreign ministry; and leading members of organizations concerned.

at the banquet permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship, guests and hosts proposed toasts to the daily consolidation and development of the friendship between the people and journalists of syria and china.

China-Syria Agreement on Broadcasting and Television Cooperation Signed in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1975)

an agreement on broadcasting and television cooperation between the central broadcasting administration of the people's republic of china and the directorate of the broadcasting and television of the syrian arab republic was signed in peking this morning.

teng kang, acting director of the central broadcasting administration of the people's republic of china, and khodr al chaar, general director of the directorate of the broadcasting and television of the syrian arab republic, signed the agreement respectively.

taking part in the signing ceremony were syrian minister of information ahmad iskandar ahmad, all members of the syrian journalists delegation and syrian ambassador to china jabr al-atrash.

also present on the occasion were miao hai-ling, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency; hsiao hang, leading member of the editorial board of the "people's daily"; yang tso-ming and yang cheng-chuan, director and deputy director of the central people's broadcasting station; hu jo-mu, deputy director of the peking broadcasting station, and tai lin-feng, deputy director of the peking television station.

Syrian Journalists Delegation Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1975)

the syrian journalists delegation led by ahmad iskandar ahmad, minister of information of syria, left here for home by air this afternoon after its friendly visit to china.

it was seen off at the airport by teng kang, acting director of the central broadcasting administration, miao hai-ling, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, and chou chueh, acting director of the west asian and north african affairs department of the ministry of foreign affairs as well as leading members of other departments concerned hsiao hang, wang po-ching, tsao shih-chin, fan yuan, yang tso-ming, yang cheng-chuan, hu jo-mu and tai lin-feng.

present were syrian ambassador to china jabr al-atrash and his wife.

while in china, the syrian journalists delegation visited peking, shanghai and hangchow.

CHINA AND VENEZUELA

NPC Chairman Chu Teh Meets Vice President of Venezuelan Congress and Other Distinguished Venezuelan Guests

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1975)

chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with dr. oswaldo alvarez paz, vice-president of the congress of venezuela, his wife and his party.

among those present on the occasion were chi peng-fei, secretary-general, and wu hsin-yu, deputy secretary-general, of the n.p.c. standing committee, and shen chih-wei, deputy director of the american and oceanian affairs department of the foreign ministry.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Warmly Welcomes Vietnam Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1975)

the "people's daily" of september 22 carries an editorial entitled "a warm welcome to the viet nam party and government delegation", which reads in full as follows:

following the great historic victory in the vietnamese people's war of national liberation, the viet nam party and government delegation led by comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, is scheduled to arrive in peking today to pay a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china. with profound (and sincere) feelings for the fraternal vietnamese people, the chinese people extend a warm welcome to the distinguished guests from viet nam.

under the leadership of their great leader president ho chi minh and the viet nam workers' party, the heroic vietnamese people waged extremely arduous, courageous and indomitable struggles for almost half a century and won brilliant victories in achieving the independence of their fatherland and the liberation of their nation. particularly in the past decade and more, the people in both south and north viet nam, united as one, holding aloft the glorious banner of "firm resolve to fight and win" and fearing no sacrifice, fought hard and bloody battles and, through protracted people's war, finally defeated the aggressive war launched by u.s. imperialism and achieved the great victory in the national liberation war, thus writing a splendid chapter in the annals of viet nam's national liberation. the great victory of the vietnamese people and those won by the people of cambodia and laos provide yet another example for the people of the world that a weak nation can defeat a strong, a small nation can defeat a big. these victories are a mighty encouragement to all oppressed nations and peoples in their struggle for liberation and are great contributions to the anti-imperialist revolutionary cause of the people of the world.

the strength of the people is great. since the victory of their national liberation war, the vietnamese people have continued to carry forward their war-time spirit of revolutionary heroism and worked selflessly to consolidate the fruits of victory and build up their country. at present, the people in the north are actively unfolding emulation drives, energetically rehabilitating and developing the national economy, vigorously promoting socialist construction and achieving one new success

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after another. the people in the south are overcoming all kinds of difficulties, striving to heal the war wounds, continuing to carry out the tasks of the national-democratic revolution, eliminating the remnant forces of imperialism and its lackeys, consolidating the revolutionary political power, providing the people with a secure life, and achieving gratifying results. the chinese people rejoice from the bottom of their hearts in the tremendous achievements of the vietnamese people, and hope that the vietnamese people who have a glorious revolutionary tradition will continuously overcome the obstacles on their road of advance and build viet nam into a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic, mighty and prosperous country.

the present international situation is continuing to develop in a direction favourable to the people of all countries. the third world has become more awakened and powerful, advancing triumphantly in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism. countries want independence, nations want liberation and the people want revolution -- this has become a historical trend in our epoch which no force can resist. whether war gives rise to revolution or revolution prevents war, the world belongs to the people after all and the future of the world is infinitely bright.

china and viet nam are neighbours linked by mountains and rivers. the chinese and vietnamese people are close comrades-in-arms and brothers. in the protracted revolutionary struggles, our two peoples have always sympathized with, supported and encouraged each other, thus cementing a profound fraternal friendship. it is our sincere hope that this friendship will continue to be consolidated and developed. the chinese people will, as always, actively contribute their share to strengthening the friendship between the chinese and vietnamese people. we are convinced that the current visit to china of the viet nam party and government delegation led by comrade le duan will make new contributions to further consolidating and developing the fraternal friendship and militant unity of the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and viet nam.

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Comrade Le Duan Arrives in Peking at Head of
Vietnam Party and Government Delegation
to Grand, Rousing Welcome

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1975)

the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam with comrade le duan, first secretary of the v.n.w.p. central committee, as its leader and le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-premier of the d.r.v.n. government, as its deputy leader arrived in peking from hanoi by special plane this afternoon.

the delegation has come to pay an official friendly visit to china at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china.

among the several thousand people from the chinese capital greeting the delegation at the airport were teng hsiao-ping, vice-chairman of the central committee of the communist party of china and vice-premier of the state council; yao wen-yuan, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; li hsien-nien, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-premier of the state council; wang tung-hsing, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee; wu teh, member of the political bureau of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress; and ulanfu, member of the c.p.c. central committee and vice-chairman of the n.p.c. standing committee.

members of the viet nam party and government delegation arriving in peking today were: nguyen trong vinh, alternate member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and d.r.v.n. ambassador to china; nguyen co thach, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the d.r.v.n. government; and nguyen van kha, vice-chairman of the economic and planning committee of the v.n.w.p. central committee.

meeting the delegation at the airport was ly ban, member of the viet nam party and government delegation, alternate member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade of the d.r.v.n. government.

peking today was bathed in a friendly atmosphere of fraternal sentiments between the people of china and viet nam. people rejoice at the visit of the vietnamese comrades-in-arms to china shortly after victory was won in their national liberation war.

red palace lanterns were hung on the magnificent tienanmen rostrum, and strings of colourful bunting and the national flags of china and the d.r.v.n. over the east and west sections of the changan boulevard. huge streamers trailed from tall buildings carried the following slogans in chinese and vietnamese: "a warm welcome to the viet nam party and government delegation excl." "a warm welcome to comrade le duan excl." "salute to the heroic vietnamese people excl." "long live the great friendship between the people of china and viet nam excl." and "long live the great unity of the people of the whole world excl."

at 3 p.m., the special plane carrying the viet nam party and government delegation landed at peking airport which flew the national flags of the democratic republic of viet nam and china. as comrades le duan and le thanh nghi and others stepped down from the ramp, comrades teng hsiao-ping, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, wang tung-hsing, wu teh, ulanfu and others walked up and shook hands with and embraced them.

a grand welcoming ceremony was held at the airport. after the band played the national anthems of the d.r.v.n. and china, le duan, le thanh nghi and other vietnamese comrades reviewed a guard of honour made up of men of the ground, naval and air forces of the chinese people's liberation army in the company of leading comrades of the chinese party and government.

when the comrades on the viet nam party and government delegation went round to meet the welcoming crowds, people waved bouquets and colourful ribbons, cheered and danced, turning the airport into a sea of flowers. they warmly hailed the historic victory of the vietnamese people's war for national liberation, and extended a warm welcome to the viet nam party and government delegation on its visit to china. armed militia men and women from the chinese capital saluted the vietnamese comrades-in-arms. le duan and other comrades kept waving to the crowds in acknowledgement.

also present at the airport to meet the vietnamese comrades-in-arms were:

members of the n.p.c. standing committee chen tzu-sheng and li chu-kuei; and

leading members of departments concerned under the c.p.c. central committee and the state council, the chinese people's liberation army, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the peking municipal revolutionary committee li chiang, wan li, han nien-lung, wang hai-jung, shen chien, yang cheng-wu, chang tsung-hsun, hsu li-ching, fu chuan-tso, lu jen-tsan, han tsung-cheng, liang chang-wu, chen wei-chi, yu mei, li hsiu-chen, liu tsun-hsin, mu ching, tung lin, wang ping-nan and huang tso-chen.

present were ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china vu ngoc ho, officials of the d.r.v.n. embassy and the r.s.v.n. embassy, as well as other vietnamese friends in peking.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

Composition of Vietnam Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1975)

following is the composition of the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam:

leader of the delegation: le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party.

deputy leader: le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-premier of the government of the democratic republic of viet nam.

the members of the delegation:

ly ban, alternate member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-minister of foreign trade of the d.r.v.n. government;

nguyen trong vinh, alternate member of the v.n.w.p. central committee and d.r.v.n. ambassador to china;

nguyen co thach, vice-minister of foreign affairs of the d.r.v.n. government; and

nguyen van kha, vice-chairman of the economic and planning committee of the v.n.w.p. central committee.

staff members of the delegation:

dong ngac, secretary to the first secretary;

dau ngoc xuan, secretary to the first secretary;

nguyen hung dinh, secretary to the vice-premier;

hoang bao son, director of the chinese affairs department of the ministry of foreign affairs;

hoang trong nho, chief of protocol of the ministry of foreign affairs;

nhu the bao, physician and hospital director;

pham le ninh, deputy bureau director in the premier's office;

hoang tuan, deputy departmental director in the premier's office;

phan dien, deputy departmental director of the state planning commission;

dinh van tinh, counsellor in the premier's office; and

bui xuan ninh, counsellor of the ministry of foreign affairs.

Chinese Party and Government Leading Comrades Meet Vietnam Party and Government Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1975)

chinese party and government leading comrades chu teh, yeh chien-ying, teng hsiao-ping, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chen hsi-lien, chi teng-kuei, wang tung-hsing, wu teh and ulanfu met here this evening with the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam with le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, as its leader and le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-premier of the d.r.v.n. government, as its deputy leader. they had photographs taken together.

the meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CPC Central Committee and State Council Give
Grand Banquet to Warmly Welcome Vietnam Party
and Government Delegation Led by Comrade Le Duan

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1975)

the central committee of the communist party of china and the state council gave a grand banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam with le duan, first secretary of the v.n.w.p. central committee, as its leader and le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the v.n.w.p. central committee and vice-premier of the d.r.v.n. government, as its deputy leader.

present at the banquet were chinese party and government leading comrades yeh chien-ying, teng hsiao-ping, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, chen hsi-lien, chi teng-kuei, wang tung-hsing, wu teh and ulanfu.

attending were phoumi vongvichit, general secretary of the central committee of the lao patriotic front, vice-premier of the lao provisional national union government and minister for foreign affairs; tiao souk vongsack, member of the l.p.f. central committee and minister of information, propaganda and tourism of the p.n.u.g.; and ieng sary, deputy prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia.

present were also nguyen trong vinh, d.r.v.n. ambassador to china; vu ngoc ho, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china; officials of the d.r.v.n. embassy and of the r.s.v.n. embassy here and other vietnamese comrades in peking.

the banquet was held at the banquet hall of the great hall of the people, where the national flags of the democratic republic of viet nam and china hung side by side. the band struck up a tune of welcome as the comrades on the viet nam party and government delegation entered the hall in the company of chinese party and government leading comrades.

speaking at the banquet permeated with a warm atmosphere of friendship between the people of china and viet nam, comrade teng hsiao-ping and comrade le duan warmly praised the great friendship between the people of china and viet nam and the brilliant victory of the vietnamese national liberation war.

their speeches were followed by the playing of the national anthems of the democratic republic of viet nam and china.

during the banquet, the chinese and vietnamese comrades-in-arms chatted cordially and toasted repeatedly the daily consolidation and development of the fraternal friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of china and viet nam.

also attending the banquet were:

members of the standing committee of the national people's congress chen tzu-sheng and li chu-kuei; and

leading members of departments under the c.p.c. central committee and the state council, the chinese people's liberation army, the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the peking municipal revolutionary committee li chiang, wan li, han nien-lung, chung hsi-tung, wang hai-jung, shen chien, chen chieh, yang cheng-wu, hsu li-ching, chang tsung-hsun, lu jen-tsan, fu chuan-tso, han tsung-cheng, liang chang-wu, yeh chih-chiang, li chien-ping, chang chen, chen wei-chi, yu mei, chen hsi-yu, wang hua-min, wang man-tien, li hsiu-chen, liu tsun-hsin, mu ching, pan fei, tung lin, wang ping-nan and huang tso-chen.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to china were also present.

Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1975)

following is the full text of comrade teng hsiao-ping's speech at the banquet given here this evening by the central committee of the communist party of china and the state council of the people's republic of china in honour of the vietnamese party and government delegation:

respected comrade le duan,

respected comrade le thanh nghi,

comrades and friends,

the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam led by comrade le duan, first secretary of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party, has arrived in peking today on an official friendly visit to china at our invitation. coming to our country shortly after the complete victory of the vietnamese people's national liberation war, the vietnamese party and government

delegation has brought to the chinese people the vietnamese people's joy of victory and their fraternal friendship. on behalf of chairman mao tsetung, the chinese communist party and the chinese government and people, i wish to express warm welcome and high respects to comrade le duan and all the other comrades on the vietnamese party and government delegation.

under the leadership of president ho chi minh and the viet nam workers' party, the heroic vietnamese people waged a protracted and courageous struggle for the independence of their fatherland and the liberation of their nation and won one victory after another. in the last decade or more in particular, the vietnamese people, defying brute force and fearing no sacrifice, carried on the great war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and finally defeated u.s. imperialism, overthrew the nguyen van thieu puppet regime and won the liberation of the whole nation, thus opening a new page in the history of the vietnamese revolution. by their valiant struggle and great victory, the vietnamese people have given powerful inspiration and support to all oppressed nations and oppressed peoples fighting for their independence and liberation and made a major contribution to the revolutionary cause of the people of the world combating imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. the chinese people heartily rejoice at the magnificent victory of the fraternal vietnamese people and extend warm congratulations to them.

at the same time, we are happy to see that the cambodian people, by relying on their own strength and waging a revolutionary war, have defeated u.s. imperialism and its lackeys and overthrown the reactionary rule of the traitorous lon nol clique, thus winning the complete liberation of the whole nation. the lao people, after conducting a protracted and arduous struggle, have finally driven out the u.s. imperialist forces of aggression and the ultra-rightist reactionaries and established people's political power throughout the country. the great victories of the vietnamese, cambodian and lao peoples are victories for the people's war in which they persisted, victories for the united struggle of the three indochinese peoples and common victories for the people of the third world and the world as a whole. their practical experience is another eloquent proof that, in the face of imperialist aggression, even a small and weak country can steadily expand its own forces, grow from weak to strong and finally win victory so long as it dares to take up arms, dares to fight and relies closely on the masses.

with triumphant pride, the fraternal vietnamese people, carrying forward their revolutionary spirit of hard struggle, are actively unfolding a labour emulation drive, striving to overcome the consequences of war, and rapidly rehabilitating and developing production in an

effort to fulfil or overfulfil the state plan for 1975 and advance their cause of socialist construction. they have scored many new achievements in these endeavours. we believe that, in the new historical period, the vietnamese people are sure to lead their revolution and construction to continuous new victories and realize president ho chi minh's behest to rebuild viet nam and endow it with bigger and more beautiful constructions.

comrades and friends,

our present era is still the era of imperialism and proletarian revolution as defined by the great lenin. all the basic contradictions in the world are further sharpening. the factors for both revolution and war are increasing. the contention between the superpowers for world hegemony is becoming more and more intense. the revolutionary struggle of the people of all countries against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism is surging forward like a torrential tide. in this international situation characterized by great disorder under heaven, the third world comprising the developing countries in asia, africa, latin america and elsewhere has further strengthened its unity and grown ever stronger in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and become the main force of the current revolutionary struggle of the people of the world. the superpowers are the biggest international exploiters and oppressors of today. rapaciously seeking world hegemony, carrying on unbridled arms expansion and war preparations and subjecting other countries to aggression, subversion, interference, control and plunder everywhere, they have committed no end of evils and ignominies. more and more people have come to see now that to combat superpower hegemonism is a vital task facing the people of all countries. china is a developing socialist country belonging to the third world. we will stand unswervingly on the side of the third world countries and peoples and the people of all countries and, together with them, strengthen our unity and resolutely fight against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism.

comrades and friends,

china and viet nam are fraternal socialist neighbours. there is a long-standing traditional friendship between our two peoples, that dates far back in history. the peoples of china and viet nam have all along encouraged and supported each other in the protracted revolutionary struggle against imperialism. the chinese people have always treasured their revolutionary friendship with the vietnamese people. to preserve and develop this friendship on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism is the common desire of our two peoples and is in keeping with their fundamental interests. we will spare no effort in doing so. we believe that this friendly visit to china of the vietnamese party and government delegation led by comrade

le duan will make a positive contribution to the enhancement of the friendship between china and viet nam. we wish complete success to the visit of the delegation.

now, i propose a toast

to the great victories of the vietnamese people and the indochinese peoples,

to the fraternal friendship between the peoples of china and viet nam,

to the health and long life of president ton duc thang,

to the health of comrade le duan,

to the health of comrade truong chinh and comrade pham van dong,

to the health of comrade le thanh nghi and all the other comrades on the vietnamese party and government delegation,

to the health of h.e. vice-premier phoumi vongvichit,

to the health of h.e. deputy prime minister ieng sary,

to the health of the heads of diplomatic missions and their wives, and

to the health of all comrades and friends excl.

Comrade Le Duan's Speech

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1975)

following is the full text of comrade le duan's speech at the banquet given by the central committee of the communist party of china and the state council in honour of the vietnamese party and government delegation here this evening:

respected comrade yeh chien-ying,

respected comrade teng hsiao-ping,

dear leading comrades of the chinese party and state,

comrades and friends in the diplomatic corps,

comrades and friends,

on behalf of the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, i would like to sincerely thank comrade teng hsiao-ping, for his kind words with regard to the vietnamese people's glorious revolutionary cause; i sincerely thank the party central committee and the chinese government and people for their grand and cordial welcome accorded to our delegation.

today in this atmosphere permeated with fraternal friendship between the vietnamese and chinese peoples, i would like first of all to express to chairman mao tsetung, the great leader of the chinese people, the respected friend of the vietnamese people, to the chinese communist party, the government of the people's republic of china and to the eight hundred million chinese people the noble sentiments and the militant solidarity of the entire vietnamese people, the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam.

viet nam and china are two neighbouring countries, with adjoining mountains and rivers. in the revolutionary struggle for the independence and freedom of their respective countries, our two peoples have been sharing weal and woe, going through thick and thin together.

reviewing the vietnamese people's hard struggle in the past half-century, especially the 20 years of patriotic war against u.s. aggression, we have profound esteem for the great chinese people, the close friends who have stood on the side of the vietnamese people since the very first days of the vietnamese revolution, and who for so many years have actively extended support and assistance to our struggle for national salvation and socialist construction, continuously encouraging us to march forward from victory to victory until today's complete and definitive victory. in the flames of this arduous and glorious revolutionary struggle, especially in the flames of the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression for national salvation, the militant solidarity between our two parties and peoples and our friendship between men who are "both comrades and brothers", solidarity and friendship forged by chairman mao tsetung and president ho chi minh, have been further steeled and tested, consolidated and developed.

the vietnamese people will bear in mind for ever the profound fraternal sentiments, and great support and assistance that the chinese communist party, government and people have extended to the vietnamese people during their long struggle. today, once again, allow me on behalf of the vietnamese people, the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam, to express to the chinese communist party, the government of the people's republic of china and the chinese people the warmest sentiments and the heartfelt and most profound gratitude of all compatriots and combatants throughout our country.

dear comrades,

visiting your country at a moment when the chinese people are eagerly preparing for the celebration of their glorious national day, the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam feels great elation and deep admiration at the great successes that the chinese people have recorded in their long and glorious revolutionary struggle under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by respected chairman mao tsetung.

twenty-six years ago following an epic, extremely arduous struggle shining with exploits, the chinese people brought their revolution to a glorious victory, founded the people's republic of china, ushered in for themselves a bright era -- that of independence, freedom and socialism, thus contributing for a great part to tipping the world balance of forces in favour of the forces of socialism, national independence, democracy and peace.

over a quarter of a century has elapsed since the founding of the people's republic of china. the chinese people have unceasingly brought into play their self-relying and hard-striving spirit and extraordinary creative talent to change step by step the face of the semi-colonial and semi-feudal old china, have turned the once "poor and blank" china into a strong socialist country with modern industry, agriculture, defence, science and technology, they have constantly enhanced the people's republic of china's position and prestige in the international arena, and made remarkable contributions to the revolutionary cause of the peoples around the world.

those great achievements have clearly demonstrated the superiority of socialism, and set a brilliant example for those countries that are fighting against poverty, backwardness to become a civilized and modern country.

the vietnamese people sincerely wish the chinese people continued, still more brilliant successes in the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the fourth 5-year plan of economic development and in the building of an ever stronger and more prosperous people's republic of china, thus making its great contribution to the common revolutionary struggle of the peoples around the world. the vietnamese people resolutely support the chinese people's struggle to recover taiwan, a sacred and inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china.

dear comrades,

two years ago, during the friendship visit made by the delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam to your country, in this hall, we jubilantly celebrated together with you the victory gained by the vietnamese people in

their patriotic struggle against u.s. aggression and marked with the signing of the paris agreement on viet nam. today, in this warm atmosphere of friendship between our two peoples, we feel much greater joy and elation as in this same place we again have an occasion to mark with you the final and full victory of our patriotic war of resistance against u.s. aggression, to liberate south viet nam and regain independence and complete and definitive unity for our country.

the victory of the vietnamese people's patriotic war of resistance against u.s. aggression is a victory of marxism-leninism, a victory of the truth "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom" pointed out by our respected president ho chi minh to the vietnamese people; it is a victory of the ardent patriotism and self-denying spirit of all vietnamese ready to lay down their lives for the fatherland; it is also a victory of national independence and socialism, the lofty objectives that the vietnamese people have striven for throughout the past thirty years under the leadership of the viet nam workers' party, and the great ideal of all peoples in our times.

the vietnamese people's victory is a victory of the close solidarity between the three peoples of indochina who for so many years have extended to one another wholehearted support and assistance in the struggle against the common enemy for the independence and freedom of each nation.

the victory of the vietnamese people is a brilliant result of the militant solidarity between the vietnamese people and the chinese people, our close friends, who regarded "the vast expanses of china's territory as the reliable rear area" of the resistance of the vietnamese people and extended to the vietnamese people great support and multi-form assistance in a spirit of proletarian internationalism.

our victory is inseparable from the profound sympathy and great and valuable assistance that the people of the other fraternal socialist countries and all progressive mankind extended to our just patriotic struggle.

for this very reason, it is a common victory of the forces of socialism, national independence, democracy and peace in the common struggle against imperialism, with u.s. imperialism as its ring-leader.

dear comrades,

the vietnamese people have undergone innumerable hardships and sacrifices to win back complete independence and freedom for their country. in the new stage, we are facing most difficult tasks as we have to rebuild our country in the context of heavy devastations caused by

30 years of war and extremely serious aftermaths of u.s. neo-colonialism. the vietnamese people are firmly resolved to bring into play all their moral and material forces in order to heal the wounds of war, do away with poverty and backwardness, and build a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic and socialist viet nam, thus contributing to the preservation of peace in southeast asia and the world.

on the path of the struggle for those lofty objectives, the vietnamese people are firmly convinced that in the new stage as in the past, they will enjoy the continued warm and great support and assistance of the communist party, government and fraternal people of china.

for their part, the viet nam workers' party and the vietnamese people who will always hold in high esteem the relations of lasting cooperation between our two parties and peoples, pledge their utmost efforts to strengthen the great friendship and militant solidarity between viet nam and china, and make them evergreen and everlasting.

in today's warm party, i propose a toast:

- to the brilliant victory of the chinese people in socialist revolution and socialist construction excl.
- to the brilliant victory of the vietnamese people in the resistance against u.s. aggression for national salvation, and in the building of socialism excl.
- to the great friendship and militant solidarity between the peoples of viet nam and china excl.
- to the further consolidation and development of solidarity among the socialist countries and in the international communist and workers' movement on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism excl.
- to the solidarity among countries and nations who are struggling against imperialism, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress excl.
- to the health of respected chairman mao tsetung excl.
- to the health of premier chou en-lai and the other leading comrades of the chinese party and state excl.
- to the health of comrade yeh chien-ying excl.
- to the health of comrade teng hsiao-ping excl.
- to the health of his excellency vice-premier phoumi vongvichit excl.

- to the health of his excellency deputy prime minister ieng sary excl.

- to the health of all comrades and friends in the diplomatic corps excl.

- to the health of all comrades and friends present here excl.

Comrade Teng Hsiao-ping Warmly Congratulates Vietnamese People on Great Victory of Liberation of Their Nation

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1975)

comrade teng hsiao-ping this evening warmly congratulated the vietnamese people on the victory of the liberation of their nation at the banquet given here in honour of the vietnamese party and government delegation. he pointed out that this victory "has opened a new page in the history of the vietnamese revolution."

he said: "under the leadership of president ho chi minh and the viet nam workers' party, the heroic vietnamese people waged a protracted and courageous struggle for the independence of their fatherland and the liberation of their nation."

by their valiant struggle and great victory, the vietnamese people have given powerful inspiration and support to all oppressed nations and oppressed peoples fighting for their independence and liberation and made a major contribution to the revolutionary cause of the people of the world combating imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism," he added.

comrade teng hsiao-ping spoke of the cambodian people's victory in achieving the complete liberation of the whole nation and the lao people's victory in establishing people's political power throughout the country. "the great victories of the vietnamese, cambodian and lao peoples are victories for the people's war in which they persisted, victories for the united struggle of the three indochinese peoples and common victories for the people of the third world and the world as a whole. their practical experience is another eloquent proof that, in the face of imperialist aggression, even a small and weak country can steadily expand its own forces, grow from weak to strong and finally win victory so long as it dares to take up arms, dares to fight and relies closely on the masses," he stressed.

he praised the vietnamese people for carrying forward their revolutionary spirit of hard struggle after winning the victory of the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and for scoring many new achievements in their cause of socialist construction. "we believe that, in the new historical period, the vietnamese people are sure to lead their revolution and construction to continuous new victories and realize president ho chi minh's behest to rebuild viet nam and endow it with bigger and more beautiful constructions," he added.

speaking of the present era, comrade teng hsiao-ping said: "our present era is still the era of imperialism and proletarian revolution as defined by the great lenin. all the basic contradictions in the world are further sharpening. the factors for both revolution and war are increasing. the contention between the superpowers for world hegemony is becoming more and more intense. the revolutionary struggle of the people of all countries against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism is surging forward like a torrential tide. in this international situation characterized by great disorder under heaven, the third world comprising the developing countries in asia, africa, latin america and elsewhere has further strengthened its unity and grown ever stronger in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism and become the main force of the current revolutionary struggle of the people of the world. the superpowers are the biggest international exploiters and oppressors of today. rapaciously seeking world hegemony, carrying on unbridled arms expansion and war preparations and subjecting other countries to aggression, subversion, interference, control and plunder everywhere, they have committed no end of evils and ignominies. more and more people have come to see now that to combat superpower hegemonism is a vital task facing the people of all countries. china is a developing socialist country belonging to the third world. we will stand unswervingly on the side of the third world countries and peoples and the people of all countries and, together with them, strengthen our unity and resolutely fight against imperialism, colonialism and hegemonism."

he pointed out that the peoples of china and viet nam have all along encouraged and supported each other in the protracted revolutionary struggle against imperialism. he emphasized: "the chinese people have always treasured their revolutionary friendship with the vietnamese people. to preserve and develop this friendship on the basis of marxism-leninism and proletarian internationalism is the common desire of our two peoples and is in keeping with their fundamental interests. we will spare no effort in doing so."

Comrade Le Duan Stresses Vietnamese and Chinese Peoples Sharing Weal and Woe in Protracted Revolutionary Struggle

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1975)

comrade le duan today stressed that the people of viet nam and china shared weal and woe in their protracted revolutionary struggle. he was speaking at the banquet given by the central committee of the communist party of china and the state council in honour of the vietnamese party and government delegation here this evening.

he said: "viet nam and china are two neighbouring countries, with adjoining mountains and rivers. in the revolutionary struggle for the independence and freedom of their respective countries, our two peoples have been sharing weal and woe, going through thick and thin together.

"reviewing the vietnamese people's hard struggle in the past half-century, especially the 20 years of patriotic war against u.s. aggression, we have profound esteem for the great chinese people, our close friends."

he continued: "in the flames of this arduous and glorious revolutionary struggle, especially in the flames of the vietnamese people's war against u.s. aggression for national salvation, the militant solidarity between our two parties and peoples and our friendship between men who are 'both comrades and brothers', solidarity and friendship forged by chairman mao tsetung and president ho chi minh, have been further steeled and tested, consolidated and developed.

"the vietnamese people will bear in mind for ever the profound fraternal sentiments, and great support and assistance that the chinese communist party, government and people have extended to the vietnamese people during their long struggle."

he indicated that the viet nam workers' party and the vietnamese people pledge their utmost efforts to strengthen the great friendship and militant solidarity between viet nam and china.

comrade le duan said that the delegation feels great elation and deep admiration at the great successes that the chinese people have recorded in their long and glorious revolutionary struggle under the leadership of the chinese communist party headed by chairman mao tsetung.

"the vietnamese people sincerely wish the chinese people continued, still more brilliant successes in the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the fourth 5-year plan of economic development and in the building of an ever

stronger and more prosperous people's republic of china, thus making its great contribution to the common revolutionary struggle of the peoples around the world. the vietnamese people resolutely support the chinese people's struggle to recover taiwan, a sacred and inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china," he added.

comrade le duan said: the victory of the vietnamese people's patriotic war of resistance against u.s. aggression is a victory of marxism-leninism, a victory of the truth "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom" pointed out by our respected president ho chi minh to the vietnamese people; it is a victory of the ardent patriotism and self-denying spirit of all vietnamese ready to lay down their lives for the fatherland; it is a victory of the close solidarity between the three peoples of indochina who for so many years have extended to one another wholehearted support and assistance in the struggle against the common enemy for the independence and freedom of each nation.

he stated: "the vietnamese people have undergone innumerable hardships and sacrifices to win back complete independence and freedom for their country. in the new stage, we are facing most difficult tasks as we have to rebuild our country in the context of heavy devastations caused by 30 years of war and extremely serious aftermaths of u.s. neo-colonialism. the vietnamese people are firmly resolved to bring into play all their moral and material forces in order to heal the wounds of war, do away with poverty and backwardness, and build a peaceful, unified, independent, democratic and socialist viet nam, thus contributing to the preservation of peace in southeast asia andsthe world".

Vietnam Party and Government Delegation Leaves Hanoi for Peking

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Sept. 22, 1975)

a delegation of the viet nam workers' party and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam with le duan, first secretary of the party central committee, as leader and le thanh nghi, member of the political bureau of the party central committee and vice-premier of the d.r.v.n. government, as deputy leader left here today by special plane on an official friendly visit to the people's republic of china at the invitation of the central committee of the communist party of china and the government of the people's republic of china.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by nguyen luong bang, truong chinh, pham van dong, vo nguyen giap, nguyen duy trinh, hoang van hoan, hoang anh, xuan thuy and phan trong tue and other party and government leaders of viet nam.

present also were senior officers of the viet nam people's army and representatives of public organs and mass organizations in the capital.

nguyen van tien, head of the special representation of the republic of south viet nam in hanoi, was present.

also present were chinese ambassador fu hao, staff members of the chinese embassy and representatives of chinese engineering and technical personnel, as well as other diplomatic envoys in hanoi.

New Ambassador of Republic of South Vietnam to China Presents Credentials to NPC Chairman Chu Teh

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1975)

vu ngoc ho, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the republic of south viet nam to the people's republic of china, presented his letter of introduction here this morning to chu teh, chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress.

present on the occasion were vice-minister han nien-lung, director of the protocol department chu chuan-hsien and deputy director of the asian affairs department liang feng, of the foreign ministry.

nguyen thanh cong, counsellor of the embassy of the republic of south viet nam here, was present.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

NPC Vice Chairman Meets Delegation of Commission on Nuclear Sciences of Zaire

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1975)

nieh jung-chen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here today with all members of the delegation of the commission on nuclear sciences of zaire led by professor malu wa kalenga, commissioner for nuclear sciences.

present on the occasion were nguvulu lubunda, zairese ambassador to china, and mbila wa kanku, counsellor of the zairese embassy here.

present were chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry liang chang-wu, and leading members of departments concerned, including chin shan-pao, li yung-kai, li heng and chao wen-pu.

Delegation of Commission on Nuclear Sciences of Zaire Leaves Peking for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 22, 1975)

the delegation of the commission on nuclear sciences of zaire led by professor malu wa kalenga, commissioner for nuclear sciences, wound up its visit to china and left here for home by air this afternoon.

the delegation was seen off at the airport by chin shan-pao, leading member of the chinese academy of agricultural and forestry sciences.

also on hand were nguvulu lubunda, zairese ambassador to china, and mbila wa kanku, counsellor of the zairese embassy here.

during its stay in china, the delegation visited a factory, a rural people's commune, a hospital, institutions of higher learning and scientific research institutes in peking, nanking, shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow. the zairese friends were honoured at a banquet given by tao tung-tai, leading member of the chinese academy of agricultural and forestry sciences.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Zambian Goodwill Delegation Leaves Kwangchow

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Sept. 21, 1975)

a.g. zulu, secretary-general of the united national independence party of zambia, his wife and the zambian goodwill delegation he is leading wound up their friendly visit to china and left kwangchow by special train this morning, carrying with them the friendly sentiments of the chinese people for the zambian people.

the distinguished guests from zambia were seen off at the railway station by ulanfu, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and ho kung-kai, director of the african affairs department of the foreign ministry.

more than one thousand people gathered at the station to give a warm send-off to the guests. among them were yung wen-tao, vice-chairman of the kwangtung provincial revolutionary committee, ou chih-fu, deputy commander of the kwangchow units of the chinese people's liberation army, and lo fan-chun and liu kuei-lan, vice-chairmen of the kwangchow municipal revolutionary committee.

kwangchow railway station flew the national flags of china and zambia today. huge streamers and colourful bunting hung over main streets in the city. as secretary-general a.g. zulu and his wife came in the company of vice-chairman ulanfu, the well-wishers danced to gay music to express their hope that the friendship and cooperation between the chinese and zambian people would grow constantly.

kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department of the foreign ministry, accompanied the zambian guests to shumchun. zambian ambassador to china andreya sylvester masiye left by the same train.

Zambian Education Delegation Leaves Peking for Other Parts of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Sept. 21, 1975)

the zambian education delegation led by f.m. mulikita, minister of education, wound up its visit to peking and left here yesterday evening to visit tachai, shanghai and kwangchow before going home.

it was seen off at the railway station by chou jung-hsin, minister of education, and chang wei, vice-chairman of the revolutionary committee of tsinghua university.

s.a. maonde, counsellor of the zambian embassy here, was present.

while in peking, the zambian friends visited schools, a rural people's commune and places of historical interest and scenic spots.

END

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